The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The Cabinet lost a Jewell yesterday.

—The committee very properly dropped the Blaine investigation yesterday.

—The objections to the will of A. T. Stewart were set aside by Surrogate Colvin yesterday.

—Sitting Bull certainly deserves a more appropriate name. Few kangaroos can get a round livelier than he does.

—President Grant yesterday withdrew the nomination of Geo. Fisher, as District Attorney of the District of Columbia.

—Hair dressers and dancing masters fare poorly this season at all watering places, and waiters complain of the decline of fees.

—A ball was given not long ago by Queen Victoria to the tenants and servants at Balmoral. The Queen joined in the dance.

—It begins to look now as if we might have Prince Milan, of Servia, visiting this country too in the role of a distinguished exile before the Centennial is over.

—James Fisk, father of the late James Fisk, Jr., was one of the speakers at the meeting of converted Hebrews at Dr. Tyng's Gospel tent, New York, on Sunday afternoon.

—Mr. Hayes is matched on the Democratic ticket thusly: "Mrs. Hendricks is a lady of much general intelligence, dignity of character, quick perception, sound judgment, generous impulses, frank, genial and brilliant in conversation."

—Gen. Sherman said, at a recent army reunion, that he would rather march six times from Atlanta to the sea, than encounter once the unspeakable horrors of a campaign against the savages on the frontier. The full force of his remarks are now appreciated.

—Miss Abbott, whose non-success in opera has already been noted, turns out a married lady—Mrs. Wetherell. Friends who gave her pecuniary assistance while she was preparing for the stage are represented as being indignant at her want of candor as to her domestic relations.

—Mrs. Becker, a Russian lady, who has been living in Newark avenue, Jersey City, in very indigent circumstances for some time, received information a few days ago that she had fallen heiress to an estate in Russia worth $2,500,000. She has gone to Russia to take charge of the property.

—A sad-dem procession of bedbugs, fourteen abreast, and making a line a mile and a half in length, filed out of a cattle yard den when the flames began to get under full head way. A mass meeting of the survivors is called for this afternoon to decide where they shall permanently locate.

—It appears from the report of the Inspector of Mines recently submitted to Parliament the last year was one of unusual depression of trade, one of unusual activity in England, to judge by the extent of the yield, in colliery operations. The total produce of coal was 133,396,475 tons, an increase of six and a half millions of tons, over the output in 1874.

—The selection of the Hon. Z. Chandler as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, and of the Hon. R. C. McCormick as Secretary, secures to the Republican cause the efficient management of two of the most experienced gentlemen in the country. They are both distinguished for the possession of political brains, which is a commodity that ought always to decide the selection for such positions.

—Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sent to Mr. Hereford, Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, yesterday, the following dispatch from Philadelphia. "The papers of this morning publish that a man named Rockafellow stated before your committee that myself and other officers of this company were participants in rebates made to the Standard Oil Company. So far as the statement relates to myself and the officers of this company it is unqualifiedly false, and I have to ask that you will summon the officers of the Standard Oil Company, or any other parties that may have any knowledge upon the subject, in order that such villainous and unwarranted statements may be corrected."

—A correspondent writes of the Tilton family: "The four children are all with their father in the old homestead at last, the two young boys having now returned. He has avoided asking them to come, and has forbidden their being influenced by any friends of his. 'I think children are more their mother's than their father's,' he says, 'and I did not want them to come to me until they came voluntarily or with Elizabeth's consent.' The fact is, Theodore believed here that Mrs. Tilton herself would gladly return home if she could. She has no social recognition by Plymouth Church people, and is compelled to support herself—a struggle to which she is quite unequal."

—Some another for Don Cameron. They have had a chronic row in Erie over the postoffice, for the reason that there's but one postoffice and two men can't be crowded into it as chiefs. Mr. I. B. Gara, the veteran journalist, has been in possession, but he doesn't always sneeze when Cameron snuffs, and Gen. Thos. M. Walker fills the Cameron bill and has coveted the place. There have been ups and downs about it for some time, but finally Gen. Walker became a delegate to Cincinnati, and that settled it. Don was sadly in need of help in managing a large majority of Blaine men with a small minority of any other body's men, and Gen. Walker was one of the first and most constant to respond to the Cameron roll-call. Sequel—Gen. Walker is nominated as postmaster of Erie, and Mr. Gara is bowed out. Another scalp in the belt of the young Secretary, and one warrior less for the Cameron battles of the future.—*Philadelphia Times.*

—The New York *Times* says in reference to Don Carlos' visit, "He had at one time at least twenty thousand agents in the north of Spain, each of whom was furnished with costly samples of firearms and gunpowder, and was engaged at a regular salary. When, from circumstances beyond his control, he was forced to suspend operations, his creditors looked to him for payment. Now, this was a very unpleasant position for a man with a large private fortune. Had Don Carlos been without a dollar in the world, he could have met his creditors with calm composure, but being an exceptionally rich man, he felt hurt when he was asked to pay his debts. Was it not sufficiently hard for him to fail in business, without being subsequently harassed by creditors? Any American business man who has suddenly become bankrupt, without having had time to place his property in his own hands, will appreciate the unfortunate position of Don Carlos."

—The new Sultan of Turkey spends the greater part of his time at Yildis Kiosk (the Palace of the State), which is cooler and quieter than Dolmabagtche, and is surrounded by delightful gardens. There the Ministers transact business with him, and here, in the hot but delicious evenings, he and his mother, his wife and his children, wander about the gardens in the moonlight and forget the long period of poverty and privation and restraint which they have known. He has as yet committed no folly. He has found good appointments for his brothers-in-law, for the banker who befriended him in adversity, and for many friends who befriended him in trouble. He has recalled from exile many who had been banished for their support of him, and while he has thus shown himself grateful to his friends, he has shown no hostility to his fallen relatives. Apparently he means them well, and may be said to have begun his reign with much moderation, clemency and tact.

—All philosophy fails in such weather as we have had. Were it in the tropics men would accept it as a matter of course, and, having prepared for the worst, would give themselves over to idleness. But here we must carry on our daily tasks in a tropical temperature, and there is no use telling us, under such circumstances, to "keep cool." It is a physical and moral impossibility. And seeing how the strongest of us suffer, with all the ameliorating appliances that modern city life commands, what must be the suffering of the sick and infirm and the little children, in the close, narrow streets. We cannot wonder to see how the death rate has leaped up; but there is surely incentive enough to such acts of practical philanthropy as will at least contribute to keep it down. At this time, quite as much as in mid-winter, should we "remember the poor," and if we can help one child to purer air or purer food than its poor home affords, or lighten the burden of one toiling or careworn mother, we shall have done something to deserve our own summer's holiday.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

Hayes and Wheeler Endorsed by a Leading German Paper.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The *Volksblatt*, of this city, this morning, in an editorial favors Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President. Frederick Hassaurek who has been its managing editor has retired from active connection with the paper.

Blaine to his Constituents.

AUGUSTA, July 11.—Mr. Blaine will publish to-morrow a letter to his constituents announcing his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives and formal acceptance of the Senatorship, thanking them for the confidence shown and the honor done him, and promising renewed zeal and fidelity in the larger field in which he will represent them.

FIRST EDITION.

MR. JEWELL ASTONISHED.

He Retires from the Cabinet in Haste.

No Special Reason Given for the Change.

An Indiana Man Nominated for the Vacant Position.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A few days ago Postmaster Gen. Jewell being asked about a report that he intended to resign, laughingly replied, that so far from resigning he expected to remain in his place until the end of the present administration. Yesterday afternoon however, after calling at the Executive Mansion, to transact some business with the President, the latter, much to the surprise of the Postmaster General, informed him that his resignation would be accepted. Mr. Jewell immediately wrote a letter accordingly. The most intimate friends of Mr. Jewell are unable to account for the action of the President except on the grounds of political considerations.

Mr. Marshall, Assistant Postmaster General, who was in the country, was telegraphed last night to return immediately and arrived this morning, when Jewell, much to his astonishment, informed him what had taken place. Marshall is now acting Postmaster General.

Mr. Jewell at eleven o'clock visited the President at the Executive Mansion.

The New Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of James M. Tyner, of Indiana, (now second Assistant P. M.) to be Postmaster General vice Hon. Marshall Jewell resigned.

Mr. Jewell Explains.

Near the close of Mr. Jewell's examination by the Postoffice Committee to-day he was asked: "Was your resignation forced, or voluntary?" He answered: "Well, the President notified me that my resignation would be accepted, and I tendered it."

Question—"Were any charges preferred against you?" Answer—"No, sir. Not that I am aware of."

A Possible Reason.

The President has not yet given any reason for the removal, but it is known his object was political. As the President had favored Senator Conkling's nomination for the Presidency in preference to Morton, it was now considered complimentary to the latter, and as showing his friendship for him that an Indianian, Tyner, should have a seat in the Cabinet. The change is expected to strengthen the Republican party in Indiana and Ohio, while nothing was to be gained in Connecticut by the retention of Mr. Jewell.

Senator Morton had a long interview with the President yesterday, and to-day before the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting, Tyner was closeted with the President.

Mr. Jewell's Letter.

The following is Gov. Jewell's letter of resignation:

SIR—I hereby tender my resignation of the office of Post Master General.

Your humble servant,
MARSHAL JEWELL.

To the President.

The General Surprise.

Gov. Jewell asked no question of the President, and is not therefore, aware of any reason for the request for his resignation, and the members of the Cabinet also say that they are alike ignorant of the motives that controlled the President. It is asserted however in some circles, that, in addition to political considerations, the President was influenced by Gov. Jewell's avowed friendliness to Mr. Bristow. Members of Congress generally when the report reached them that Gov. Jewell had resigned did not readily credit it. Subsequently the nomination of Tyner in his place however, removed all doubt and occasioned extended inquiry as to the cause of the resignation, but even the most intimate friends of the President asserted they were unable to furnish a reply.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The President and Secretary Taft.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—A report has been in circulation that Attorney General Taft intended to resign because as alleged of the removal by the President of General Dyer District Attorney at St. Louis without at first consulting him (Taft) and of the appointment of Bliss in his place. While it is true that this change was made by the President himself, the Attorney General acquiesced in it and therefore there is no antagonism between them as will terminate their official relations. There is good authority for the above statement.

Jewell Will not Repeat Cabinet Talk.

Postmaster General Jewell was before the House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to-day, and testified particularly in relation to the development of the "straw bid" frands. Being asked if any member of the Cabinet had asked him or talked with him in relation to the resignation of certain clerks who were asked to resign, he replied if any one of the Cabinet had asked him any questions about the removal of certain clerks, he should refuse to tell the committee, and he did refuse to tell why he removed certain clerks beyond giving general reasons that were entirely satisfactory to himself.

Commissioner Pratt Goes Too.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Mr. Pratt has tendered his resignation as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will retire from that office on the first of August. It has been known for some time that the President has in repeated instances ordered the removal of Internal Revenue officials, irrespective of the recommendation or sanction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is held individually responsible for the proper conduct of his officers. Several days ago the Commissioner expressed the hope that on the closing of Secretary Morrill there would be a satisfactory arrangement so that his business could move harmoniously, but in the absence of which, self-propriety would compel him to resign. The President, however, having intimated to him his desire to made a change of Commissioner, Mr. Pratt resigned.

The "Silver Bill."

The committee of conference on the so-called "Silver bill" held a long meeting this afternoon, and practically agreed upon a report. The members of the committee are Sherman, Boutwell, and Bogy on the part of the Senate, and Randall, Landers, and Payne on the part of the House. The report will recommend the passage of a measure substantially the same as Randall's bill, providing for the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of twenty million dollars, with any money in the Treasury, and its coinage and issue in the shape of subsidiary silver coin, provided that not more than a million dollars' worth shall be purchased at any one time, and provided also (by a new clause) that the whole amount of silver coin issued in this way, and in exchange for fractional currency retired, shall not exceed fifty million dollars. The Senate amendment striking out the word "new" from the clause authorizing the issue of silver coin now in the Treasury is agreed to by the committee. The House amendment, adopted on motion of Mr. Landers, providing for a revival of the old silver dollar with the legal tender power, is stricken out. So also is the Senate amendment repealing the present legal tender power of the trade dollar.

Mr. Landers says he intends to oppose the adoption of the report by the House, and thinks the House will stand by its former action on his amendment.

River and Harbor Bill.

The River and Harbor bill, which was reported to the Senate by its Committee on Appropriations just before adjournment to-day, is very slightly increased in its total amount, but large numbers of items providing for improvements of minor importance are stricken out, and the sums proposed for several subjects of greater magnitude are increased.

THE HEATED TERM.

Additional Records of Fatalities.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The deaths yesterday from sunstroke exceeded in number those of any previous season for thirty-five years, except July 2, 1872, when sixty-eight were reported. The peculiarity of yesterday's death record was that every case of sunstroke reported at the police office, with one or two exceptions, terminated fatally. Up to three o'clock yesterday afternoon the Health Board had issued two hundred burial permits, an unusually large number for any one day, while the proportion of infants who died was alarmingly on the increase. The regular weekly report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics only will show the true number of deaths from sunstroke yesterday, which is believed by officers at the Health Office to be nearly sixty.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The excessive heat continues, and for the first time in the history of the Capital, building operations are suspended. Since Saturday there have been twelve deaths from sunstroke and numerous persons are now in a dangerous condition.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Yesterday there were twenty-seven cases of sunstroke, fourteen fatal.

A SAD PICNIC PARTY.

A Bride and Groom Find a Watery Grave.

A Farmer and his Young Wife Die in Each Others Arms—The Mournful Result of a Festal Celebration.

ELDRED, PA., July 10.—A terrible casualty occurred at Seven-mile Pond, three miles from this place, last Saturday. A mile and a half from the pond is the farm-house of Thomas Bream. A year ago his only son, William, went to Buffalo to work, and on the 24 of this month he was married to Miss Annie Chase, of that place, and came on with his bride to spend a few days at the homestead. To-day they were to have returned to Buffalo, and on Saturday a farewell picnic was given them at Seven-Mile Pond. The picnic was attended by a dozen or two of the neighboring farm people. About six o'clock in the evening, preparations having been made to go home, Mrs. Bream, the bride, and Emma Bream, her husband's sister, expressed a wish to be rowed around the lake, and the husband seated them in the boat, together with Maggie Sanders and Friend Vance. The boat was old and weather-beaten, and some of the older people in the party protested against so many going out in it. Vance had been fishing in the boat during the day, and declared that it was perfectly safe. Bream rowed out to the middle of the pond, where the water is very deep, and the boat was drifting idly about, when Vance rose suddenly to his feet, to point out to the bed the ladies some object on the shore. As he arose his whole weight was brought on the bottom of the boat, and one of the worm-eaten boards broke in two, making an opening through which the water rushed rapidly. Young Bream pulled hard for the shore, and Vance shouted for another boat; but the boat filled so rapidly that in less than a minute it was swamped, and the inmates were struggling for life in the pond, nearly a mile from shore. Mr. Bream and a man named Simon Turner ran along the shore to get another boat, which was some distance away, while George Bates and Burt Wade jumped in the water and swam out to the aid of the struggling party. Young Bream, who was a good swimmer, grasped his wife when the boat sank, and would have reached the shore safely with her had she not, in her terror, clung to him so tightly that his movements were hampered, and he could only work to keep himself and her afloat until the arrival of aid. Vance was an expert in the water, and while he could support Miss Bream and Maggie Sanders until he was relieved, and he went at once to their aid. When he reached them they both threw their arms about him, and, in spite of his appeals to them to unloose, fastened their grip to him, screaming in terror. The consequence was that he was entirely helpless and at the mercy of the water, and when Bates and Wade arrived the three had twice sunk below the surface, and Vance was unconscious, while the girls were still struggling wildly and retaining their hold on the drowning man. Beam also aided to Bates and Wade to give their attention to Vance and the girls as he could keep himself and wife afloat until they could help him. Bates seized hold of Miss Sanders and tore her loose from Vance as they were again disappearing from view. Wade tried to separate Miss Beam from Vance, but could not loosen her grasp, so he told Bates to swim ashore with Miss Sanders, and he would support Vance and Beam until the girl could be taken off or until the boat arrived. The elder Mr. Beam and Mr. Turner found that the boat they had gone after was half filled with water, and had no oars nor even a paddle, and was consequently useless. In the meantime, George Bates had reached land safely with Miss Sanders, and handed her over to her friends, who succeeded in restoring her in a short time. He then started back for the assistance of his companion, who was calling loudly for help. Young Bream had succeeded in releasing his wife's tight clasp, and getting her subject to his control, started for shore. He had got within a hundred feet of the shore when suddenly he threw up his hand and shouted: "For Christ's sake some one help me!"

There was no one on shore who could swim but the father of the young man, and he, though nearly seventy years old, plunged in the water and started for his drowning son. He had scarcely taken a stroke when the young man disappeared beneath the surface, his wife still clinging to him. The old man swam to the spot ready to seize him when they came up, but they did not reappear. When her son went down Mrs. Bream was carried away unconscious. George Bates reached the spot where his brave comrade was, by herculean efforts, supporting the burden of the unconscious Vance and Miss Bream. Bates immediately took charge of the girl, and the two men started slowly, but as rapidly as they were able, for shore, which they would never have reached but for the unexpected aid that was extended to them. Simon Turner, who had gone with old Mr. Bream after the boat, which they gave up as useless, subsequently turned it up and turning the water out tore a piece of board off the stern, and with that as a paddle started out into the pond. Bates and his companion were not more than half way to shore, and just as they had given up all hope of saving either their charges or themselves, they saw Turner approaching them. They put forth renewed exertions to support themselves, and were soon pulled in the old boat together with the unconscious bodies of Vance and Miss Bream. Turner got safely to shore, and the bodies were quickly taken in charge by anxious friends. Miss Bream responded to the efforts that were made to restore her, and was finally resuscitated, but Vance was past all aid. Bates and Wade were completely exhausted and had to be carried from the boat. Old Mr. Bream had to be taken by force away from the spot where his sons had gone down or he would in a few minutes have shared a like fate. Next morning Bates and Wade had so far recovered as to be able to look after the missing bodies. They were found at the bottom of the pond, their arms entwined about each other. The clothing of Bream had caught in a projecting root or snag, and he had thus been held beneath the water until both he and his bride were drowned. He was twenty six years old, she eighteen. Vance was twenty five, and a cousin of Bream. He was soon to have been married to Maggie Sanders, who was rescued by Bates, and is almost insane over the tragic death of her lover. The father and mother of the drowned couple are both prostrated by the sad affair, and a shock has gone through the entire community. The funerals of the young people will take place to-day.

A WOMAN'S INSANE FREAK.

The Wife of a Clergyman Jumps Over a Precipice.

BOSTON, July 11.—A most terrible and probably fatal casualty occurred on Friday last to the accomplished and genial wife of Rev. George Prentice, D. D., one of the professors of the Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. It seems that on the day named Mrs. Prentice, whose health has been quite broken for the past two years, and who was stopping temporarily in the quiet retreat of Whitinsville, Mass., about two and a half miles from Sutton Centre, proposed a short ride with her husband, partly for the sake of testing her ability to endure a somewhat protracted journey by carriage. They had ridden a mile or two, when Mrs. Prentice, who found herself able to enjoy the carriage much beyond her expectations, proposed going further, and finally expressed a strong desire to visit that weird and extensively known locality near by called "Purgatory."

Reaching this spot, they both alighted, and, after selecting a favorable position for viewing the wild and rocky chasm, they seated themselves quite near the precipice, where from an overhanging rock the descent is full sixty feet perpendicularly to the bottom, which is composed of bowlders and huge fragments broken from the cliffs above. After looking a short time over the verge, Mrs. Prentice partly rose to return, but quickly exclaimed, "George! I am going," at which her husband turned her with the utmost of his strength, but it was utterly out of his power to reach her ere she was gone from his sight.

The terrified husband instantly started to run for help, but almost as quickly retraced his steps for the bottom of the gorge, thinking it barely possible that life still remained. He found her faintly breathing, but with barely the feeblest motion of the chest. He ran for help three-quarters of a mile, fearfully blaming himself in getting over the rocky path way in his stocking feet, as he was when she called to him. Returning with what assistance he could obtain, the mangled body, now somewhat more positively indicating returning consciousness, was conveyed to the nearest house and subsequently to the home from which she had so hopefully gone out in the morning.

Medical assistance was obtained with all possible dispatch, and an examination showed no fracture of the skull, though the bones of the head were in one or two places slightly scaled. But the lower portion of the body were found to be completely paralyzed. Physicians who were in attendance yesterday (Sunday) state that the unfortunate woman has about one chace in five for recovery.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Fight Along the Danube.

The Latest News from the Front—The Conflicting Accounts—The Defeat of the Servians Generally Admitted.

The Servians In a Tight Place.

PARIS, July 11.—The Turks have captured Zaitschar, and the Servian General Tchernagieff is hemmed in between the Turkish armies marching from Widdin and Sophia. The position of the Servian General Antich, near Novi Bazar, is threatened.

Reported Servian Successes.

BELGRADE, July 11.—The Turks have retreated from the right bank of the river Drina to Widden, and the Servian army occupies the several valleys in that region. The population of the district have risen and joined the Servians. The Servians under Benifau fought a superior force of Turks for several hours on the 7th inst. at Kruschevaz. The Turkish loss was considerable. The Servians, with slight loss, captured some flags and a quantity of arms, and occupied several villages.

Eastern Complication.

LONDON, July 11.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch says the Turkish telegrams report that Gen. Tchernayeff has suffered a crushing defeat and flight of Servia in disorder. The report is unconfirmed.

Servian Losses.

LONDON, July 11.—The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says a moderate calculation shows that Servia in nine days has lost five and one-half per cent. of her forces. There is considerable discontent among the troops. We may hear any day of armistice proposals. The *Telegraph's* Paris special says, I hear on very trustworth authority that the Servians are about to crave amnesty through the intervention of Russia.

Kick Closed.

VIENNA, July 11.—The *Presse* says it was agreed at the Reichstadt interview to close the harbor of Kiek immediately against the landing of Turkish troops.

Russia Holding Aloof.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Temps* says the Russian ambassador and Grand Duke Constantine had an interview with M. Thiers to-day. What then transpired shows that Russia is determined to uphold non-intervention, and even endeavor to induce Turkey to exercise moderation when her honor is satisfied by some important triumph.

A Servian Sucess Admitted.

BELGRADE, July 11.—The Turkish gunboat has bombarded Novocela, which was protected by earth works, some houses were ignited. It is officially stated that the Servians have captured Little Zwornic. The defenders consisting of two battalions of regulars, and large forces of Bashibazouks; lost 200 killed and many wounded.

Englishmen Desire Neutrality.

LONDON, July 11.—The daily *News* says that the Earl of Derby has consented to receive a deputation on Friday, including many members of Parliament, who will present a memorial urging strict neutrality on the Eastern question. As Gladstone has declined to preside at a public meeting on the same subject, the Earl of Shaftesbury will probably be invited.

Another Battle.

RAGUSA, July 11.—The Turkish advices received here say an engagement had occurred at Podgoritza between two battalions of Turkish regulars, assisted by volunteers, and 5,000 Montenegrins. The latter were driven from their fortifications, losing 400 killed, and 400 wounded, including their commander, Vukotich. The Turkish loss was only thirty-six. Reuter's Telegraph Company has a Scutari dispatch however, stating that the firing was audible throughout Monday. The Turks in that direction, in Podgoritza and Spuz, continue to open the road to Wedun. The attempt apparently failed. There was fighting throughout the day at Rerali, on the west of Lake Scutari. The Turks suffered considerable loss. Many of the wounded are arriving here.

The Great Powers for Peace.

ROME, July 11.—The Foreign Minister, replying in the Chambers to an interpellation relating to Eastern affaers, said the confirmation of the principle of non-intervention at the Reichstadt interview strengthened the guarantees for the maintenance of peace between the great powers.

GOV. TILDEN NOTIFIED.

General McClernand and Others Make Speeches—What the Nominee Had to Say in Reply.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The committee appointed by the St. Louis Convention to notify Governor Tilden of his nomination for the Presidency by the Democratic party waited on the Governor to night at his residence. Delegates from nearly every State in the Union were present. The Governor gave the committee a cordial greeting. General McClernand addressed the Governor and eulogized the work of the St. Louis Convention.

Gen. McClernand then read the address of the committee conveying the official information of his nomination to Gov. Tilden. He stated that he was nominated because his name was prominently identified with the reform, reduction of taxation, the maintenance of the rights of the laboring masses, and that his record is one of untarnished purity in the eyes of his countrymen.

Hon. W. R. Hayes, of Indiana, also delivered a lengthy address to the Governor on behalf of the Democratic party of Indiaur, and pledged him their united and entire support.

Governor Tilden replied accepting the nomination, and said he would soon transmit them a formal letter of acceptance. He said he believed his nomination was not a mere personal preference, but rather a declaration in favor of reform, with which events had associated him in the public mind. Demand for reform in all Governments, and chiefly in the Federal Government, have led to a series of surprises in popular assemblages and perhaps in the convention itself. "What we have witnessed," said he, "may be an augury of what we may witness in the election about to take place. The labor of the reforming system of Government is great, and if elected I should enter upon the great duties not as on a holiday recreation, but much in that spirit of consecration in which a soldier enters battle. We now see the dawn of a better day for our country. The Republic is yet to be renovated, to live in all the future." Governor Tilden wound up by cordially thanking the members of the committee, after which a collation was enjoyed.

A MILLIONAIRE'S MADNESS.

In a Place Made World-Famous by Horace Greeley.

The Case of Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell—His Freaks in an Asylum—His Stealthy Escapes and his Capture and Return.

NEW YORK, July 11.—Dr. J. C. Ayer, the noted patent medicine druggist of Massachusetts, was taken about two months ago to Dr. O. C. S. Choate's private asylum for the insane in Dannemora, Westchester county. Six or seven inmates were patients in the house when Dr. Ayer arrived. Dr. Ayer was placed in the north-west corner room, and a keeper occupied a room opening into it. A view from the windows extends over the orchard to the valley of Mount Rhola, near Chappaqua.

At first, and as the change to the healthful country air, the patient improved. He was provided with every luxury, and two attendants ministered to his wants, and strolls in the woods and visits to the village were employed to divert his mind. On one of his visits to the village he became greatly excited while in a barber's shop, and tore the clothes from an attendant before he could be secured. Three men were required to take him back to the asylum. After this episode an additional keeper was placed in his room, one to be on duty during the day and the other at night. One night the attendant was aroused by Dr. Ayer stealing from his bed. He had a cambric kerchief, as he lay on his bed in the adjoining room. The attendant feigned sleep, but watched the Doctor. The Doctor took a cord from his pocket, and with motions that hardly disturbed a fold in the bed clothes, passed it around the attendant's neck and made a slip noose, and then with gleaming eyes he watched the knot as he drew it tighter and tighter. The attendant waited until the noose pressed on an artery, and then he sharply cried, "Doctor, what are you doing?" The Doctor simply said, "I was thinking of hanging a man, and thought I would see how it worked upon you."

Thereafter additional restrictions were placed upon the patient, and Dr. Choate says that lately Dr. Avery chafed and fretted under the new restrictions. His first confinement and release from business cares were a novel relief to his overtaxed brain, and with the return of mental vigor he began to think of his neglected business, and then followed a desire for release. But this was denied him, as a cure was not complete.

On Sunday evening last the Doctor and his attendant, William Keefe, retired as usual for the night. The heat was very oppressive, and some time in the night the attendant opened a window in the Doctor's room. At 2 o'clock Keefe looked in and looked at the Doctor, and found him sleeping. At six o'clock yesterday morning the attendant went into the room and found the bed-clothes folded over a "dummy." Dr. Ayer was missing. He had climbed through the window, and reached the roof of the portico that surrounds the house, and from there by an upright he had slid to the ground.

At about six o'clock, when a Harlem Railroad train arrived at Unionville, a station two miles below Pleasantville, a well-dressed man got aboard. Conductor Cook went through the cars, and when he asked the man for his ticket he responded, "Most unfortunately I left my pocketbook at home, and I shall have to ask you to let me ride to New York, and I will pay you there." "Where do you live?" asked the conductor. "In Pleasantville. I'm going away for a fortnight to Massachusetts. If you'll go with me to the Windsor Hotel when we arrive I'll make it all right. I have friends there."

The conductor looked at the spare form of the stranger, glanced at the elegant watch chain on his vest, endeavored to recognize the intellectual face, surrounded by gray English-cut beard, and finally said, "You can pay your fare to the agent in Pleasantville when you return." The stranger resumed his seat, and when the train arrived at the Grand Central depot he again asked the conductor to go to the Windsor Hotel, but he refused.

The stranger then walked over to the Windsor Hotel and the clerk at the desk recognized Dr. Ayer, who occupied rooms in the house last winter. The Doctor seemed rational and conducted himself quietly. After walking up and down the corridor for a few minutes he went to the desk and asked for a loan of a few dollars, and the money was given him. Then he went down Broadway, purchased a suit of clothes at Devlin's and told the clerk to send the package to the Windsor Hotel. Then he visited some business friends.

Dr. Choate and William Keefe, the attendant, took an early train for the city, and hurried to the Doctor's favorite place of resort, traced him from the Windsor Hotel to the office of the Spanish newspaper. The Doctor's brother-in-law was informed of his escape, and by the combined efforts of Dr. Choate, the attendant, and the Doctor's friends he was persuaded to Dr. Choate's office, at 108 East Thirty-first street. From there the patient, under the charge of the attendant, went to the Windsor Hotel and returned the borrowed money. The Doctor was persuaded to relinquish his proposed excursion to Massachusetts, and as the hour approached for the departure of a Harlem train the Doctor called to the attendant, saying, "Come, Bill, let's get a train."

The party then walked to the depot, took the 3:35 P. M. train, and went to the asylum. The inmates at the asylum are very retient though captive by Society. But Dr. Choate has strong hopes of a speedy recovery.

At seven o'clock last evening the Doctor was sitting on the portico of Dr. Choate's asylum enjoying the cooling breeze. He was quiet, but now and then he walked slowly back and forth, as though apparently in deep meditation. Dr. Choate thinks that Dr. Ayer's troubles comes from over work, and was partly the case with Horace Greeley.

THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The Matter Dropped Until the Next Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House Judiciary Committee met to-day to continue their investigation into the matter of the Pt. Smith & Little Rock R. R. bonds, but postponed it so far as Mr. Blaine's connection with it is concerned, on account of the receipt of two dispatches from Mr. Blaine's physician stating that perfect quiet is desirable and perhaps necessary to insure his recovery. Warren Fisher, Jr., and James Mulligan were therefore discharged from further attendance until the next session of Congress. This action of the committee was unanimous.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In the matter of BENJAMIN A. ELLIOTT and THOMAS ADAMS, late copartners as BENJAMIN A. ELLIOTT & CO., Bankrupts. No. 2748, in Bankruptcy. At Pittsburgh, in said District, on the 11TH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1876.

Notice is hereby given that a Resolution of Composition passed by the creditors of said debtor, together with a statement of said debtor's assets and debts, has been presented to the Court; and that a hearing will be had by the said Court, at Erie, on the 19th day of July, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of inquiring whether such Resolution has been passed in the manner directed by the 17th Section of the amendment to the Bankrupt Act, approved June 22d, 1874, at which time any creditor may appear and show cause, if any you have, why the said Resolution of Composition should not be confirmed and recorded, and said statement of assets and debts be filed, as provided by said Section.

S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk.
h45

LOCAL TAXATION AND CITY ASSESSMENTS.

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g29

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PEA NUTS—350 BAGS CHOICE TENNESSEE White, to arrive and for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

GREASE—11 BARRELS CHOICE White, in store and for sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

CHOICE RED WHEAT IN ELEVATOR —For sale by R. DICKEY & CO., 77 Water street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street, Box 243, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

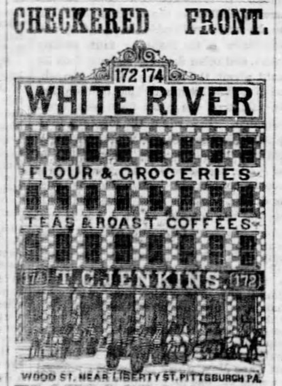
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

B. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHECKERED FRONT.



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The 186th Anniversary OF THE Battle of the Boyne

Will be celebrated by the

ORANGEMEN OF PITTSBURGH ON

Wednesday, July 12th, 1876.

CHIEF MARSHAL.
JOSEPH SCOTT.

Chief of Staff—W. J. HICKS.

Adjt.-Gen.—RATCLIFF WIER.

STAFF TO CHIEF MARSHAL.

Gambia Weir, Robert Boyd,
Alexander McGrew, James H. Jordon,
W. Dalzell, Wm. Johnston,
H. Thompson, Jos. N. Donaldson,
John Harvey, Charles Hughes,
James Megarey, John F. Moore.

The Staff to Chief Marshal will wear White Regalia over left breast with Regalia of the Order.

Division Marshal—JAS. DUNCAN.

AIDS TO DIVISION MARSHAL.

David Hanna, Thomas Phillips,
John Gardner, John Dalzell,
Henry Elkin, William Gourley,
Alexander Porter, John McCance,
Isaac Harrison, James Byers.

Aids to Division Marshal to wear Blue Rosettes on left breast. Regalia of the Order and Military Hats. By order of the Division Marshal,

JAMES DUNCAN.

The Staff to Chief Marshal will meet at No. 84 Seventh avenue on the morning of the 12th, at 9 o'clock sharp, the Procession to move at 10½ sharp.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The Procession will form on Water street, right resting on Smithfield; up Smithfield to Third, up Third to Ross, down Ross to Fourth, up Fourth to Fallon, up Fallon to Wylie avenue, down Wylie to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, down Market to Sixth, down Sixth and over Bridge to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, North av

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....S. F. REED....GEO. W. REED

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at ANTWERP 34f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

LATE dispatches announce a victory for the Servians.

IT is estimated that the West will produce over one hundred millions of gold and silver during the current year.

A VIGOROUS effort is making in Wisconsin to secure the election of MATT CARPENTER to the U. S. Senate; but it looks as though it would fail.

A BILL is being strongly urged in Congress which allows the recruiting of five regiments of volunteers for the Indian service. They may be needed, but General SHERMAN thinks not.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL retires from the Cabinet, and, it is announced, that Judge TYNER, of Indiana, second assistant under him is to succeed him. The latter is a good appointment.

"OLD PROBABILITIES," having got over the celebration of the Fourth, announces cooler weather ahead. Let us all hope he is not mistaken. The rains of the past twenty-four hours indicate that he is right.

DOM PEDRO still keeps up his sight-seeing with a vigor and industry that eclipse any Yankee enterprise in a similar direction. He will sail for England shortly and will carry with him much valuable information and the best wishes of every American.

THE Turks have intimated that they will refuse to recognize the belligerency of the Servians and Montenegrins, and we suppose they will soon begin, like England did in India with the Sepoys, to blow the unfortunate prisoners of war from the mouths of the cannon. Such a spectacle of inhumanity would be revolting, and would soon put an end to the war.

WALT. WHITMAN has published a sonnet on the death of CUSTER, of which the following is the closing stanza:

Thou of the sunny, flowing hair, in battle,
I see while—aw, with erect head, pressing ever in front, bearing a bright sword in thy hand,
Now ending will the up endid f ver of thy deeds,
(I bring no dirge for it, or thee—I bring a glad, triumphal song;)
There in the far northwest, in struggle, charge and death—
Desperate and glorious—aye, indeed, at most desperate, most glorious,
After thy many battles, in which, never yielding up, or a color,
Leaving behind thee a memory sweet to soldiers,
Thou yieldest up thyself.

THE New York *Tribune*, which headed the "Liberal" movement four years ago, speaking of Governor HAYES' letter says: "It utters a clear, manly, unequivocal declaration of principles which embody the strongest desires of all honest and thinking American citizens. The great and pressing demands of the country are recognized in language which cannot be mistaken. It is the voice of an honest man, a true patriot, a sincere reformer, speaking just what he means."

THE Government is still engaged in giving evidence of its intense earnestness in pursuing the crooked whisky men in the West, and has just sentenced five more of them at Milwaukee from two to six months imprisonment, and fined them in sums of from two hundred to one thousand dollars. For a time all went well with the members of the Whisky Ring, but in the end they demonstrated the truth of the old adage that "When thieves fall out honest men get their dues." Had the Ring not quarreled over the spoils, the Government might have remained in blissful ignorance of their rascality.

WE have read and heard but one expression in reference to the able letter of Governor HAYES, and that one of praise at its wise, statesman-like words, and its promise of reform in the civil service. If we are not greatly mistaken, the Republican party and the whole country can congratulate themselves on the choice made at Cincinnati of a statesman of ability and a gentleman of great good sense. He is evidently a candidate that will suit the people, and when elected, his administration, we doubt not, will prove a wise and successful one. We need good councils at Washington, cool heads and honest hearts, and with these there need be no fear of the future.

WHILE the intensely heated term lasts it will be well for all to observe proper caution, when exposed to the rays of the sun. Carefulness in diet, and temperance in all things go a long way to prevent sunstroke. In addition to these precautions, persons working on house tops, and other places, where there is no protection from the sun, would do well to carry a wet handkerchief or piece of ice in their hats, and frequently bathe their heads in cool water. The cases of sunstroke, announced from all parts in our telegraphic and local columns, are appalling, and call upon all to observe proper precaution. Nearly all the cases reported, have proved fatal, the victims lingering unconsciously for a short time only.

THE members of the various societies of Orangemen in this vicinity will celebrate to-day by processions and other appropriate methods the "Battle of the Boyne," which occurred something over two hundred years ago, but which, even in so long a period, has not lost any of its significance. Let the followers and admirers of WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, and the boys who sing "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," and also those who grow enthusiastic over "The Watch on the Rhine," and the "Marseillaise," all march through the streets of free America, with the "Stars and Stripes" in the column, unmolested, as it proves that whilst they do not forget "Fatherland" and its memories, they also remember that they are American citizens.

THERE appears to be no scarcity of volunteers offering their services to the Government to avenge the death of CUSTER and his little army of heroes; but General SHERIDAN thinks it unnecessary, as he has men enough to put down all bands of marauding Sioux. In case there should be no general Indian war brought on through the recent success of SITTING BULL, the Government can perhaps concentrate troops enough to inflict proper and merited punishment. From different parts of the country troops are being ordered to reenforce Generals CROOK and TERRY, and it is to be hoped that swift and just punishment will follow the savages. SITTING BULL is a keen warrior, however, and he will not be caught napping, if caught at all. He can readily disband his followers, and look as innocent as the meekest savage on the plains.

THE absurd and untenable position has been taken by RANDALL and his colleagues in the House, that the Senate has no right to amend a money, revenue or appropriation bill, originating in the House. Why not go just one step further, and insist that, whereas, all the wisdom and financial learning and experience dwells in the Democratic House of Representatives, and whereas, the House being perfectly competent to originate and complete all the legislation thought to be necessary for the country, therefore, Resolved, that the Senate of the United States—being a wholly useless body of illiterate, unthinking blatherskites—is therefore dissolved. The *one* resolve would be quite as modest and appropriate as the other, and the Confederates, now running the lower branch of Congress, ought to dispense with the cumbrous and annoying Republican Senate. What is the use of paying for two Houses when one shall have nothing to say?

TRUST a Democratic politician to attempt to turn to the advantage of his party every disaster that falls on the country, be it natural or supernatural. A violent thunder storm, an earthquake, a tornado, a shipwreck, a financial panic or a commercial depression, even the visit of the plague, or the defeat of our army by accident, disobedience of orders or erroneous judgment of its commander, although hitherto invincible, it is all the same with your dyed-in-the-wool Democracy, the Republican party must be held responsible, and the unthinking followers of that shadow of former greatness say amen. There is just as much reason to hold the Republican party responsible for the freaks of the lightning, as to say that it or the administration is to blame for Custer's defeat and death. Custer was a soldier from choice, and a brave one, hitherto almost uniformly successful. He was in a position before this last fight to either advance upon or retreat from the foe; he chose the former, knowing the ground and the numbers opposing him, and met his death bravely doing his duty as he found it. He is gone; the nation has lost one of its best soldiers, and society one of its brightest ornaments. All regret it; all would have had it otherwise, but an over-ruling Providence directed it, and we must bow to His will. No human power could have foreseen what the brave soldier was going to do, in time to avert it, and hence it is worse than idle to attempt to distort this sorrowful page of history into a source of grievance against the policy of the nation.

THE iron and steel interest, not only of this country, but of the whole world, would appear to be in a state of depression at this time. While this year's business, so far, has been, on the whole, an improvement over that of last, yet there is much to be hoped for. Of course, there never was at any previous time so many blast furnaces and mills in the country; but there never before was the same proportion of them lying for so long a time idle, that we can recall. What little business is doing, is being done without profit, and this is sufficiently distressing in itself to call forth deep regret, as capital ought to be—and must be—rewarded, no less so than labor. If it cannot find proper remuneration in one thing, it will abandon that, and seek investment elsewhere. By withdrawing capital at this time from the iron industry, will necessarily throw out of employment a large army of skilled workmen and laborers, who will be compelled to seek elsewhere for a livelihood. Such thoughts as these will come uppermost, now and then, as we consider the attitude of the Democratic party on the tariff question. Of all times, this seems the worst in which to set up a demand for a reduction of the tariff on imported goods for the purpose of revenue. When Glasgow, Lancashire, Birmingham, and the coal districts of Wales and of all England are reducing their wages to starvation prices, and the Ministry are contemplating the passage of tariff laws to enliven manufacturing industries—in the face of these obvious facts, and the still more apparent depression all around us at home, the Democratic party adopt a policy that says, virtually: "We will let the business, the manufacturing and the labor of the country, go to the dogs, and we will run the Government by a revenue collected from foreign importations." Against this we place the platform of the Republicans—the protection of home labor and capital—which will, through competition with English capital and its pauper labor, start our mills and furnaces going, and afford a home market for all farm products. Can any Pennsylvanian hesitate how to vote on so plain a proposition?

THE effort of some of the Democratic politicians and their organ to turn the Forbes street meeting into a demonstration against Republican rule in this city will fall of accomplishment, and rightly so, as it is as unfair as it is dishonorable. The people, without regard to politics or politicians, assembled together to express their disapproval, as business men and tax-payers, of a public improvement thought unnecessary at this time, but which had previously received the sanction of several petitioning citizens. It was purely a business meeting of business men and others, to give expression on a purely business question, and had no particle of political significance attaching to it. The effort, therefore, on the part of the organ aforesaid to twist the meeting into an expression against the dominant party, will, as it ought to, fail. Even if it were proper to look at this subject, or any of our later city improvements, in a political light, we doubt very much whether anything could be gained for our opponents. There are and have been Democrats in Councils through all these years, they have been on all committees, on street and water commissions, and in fact they are to be found in some way connected with all public work, and we do not find that any of them have been prominent in opposing improvements. On the contrary, it will be found upon examination, that the most prominent Democrats in Councils have been the most active in pushing forward all these improvements in the past, and we do not mention it to find fault with them. Doubtless they thought it the right thing to do. Pittsburgh is a great city, growing larger, and requiring increased facilities all the time, and it has been one of the prominent duties of Councilmen of late years to provide for the increase of growth, and in doing so to exercise a proper discrimination and a wise economy. But we insist, that at the present time, with business prostrated to such an extent that very little, if any profit can be obtained, with labor scarce and reduced in price in greater proportion than the necessaries of life, with taxes already as high as can well be borne, this is not the time to push forward expensive and needless improvements, when no immediate benefit can be found to follow such work. This is a plain and perfectly fair proposition, and appeals to Councilmen,—not as partisans, not as Democrats, nor as Republicans,—but as sworn officers of the city government, whose duty it plainly is to guard the interests of all citizens. Intelligent people will so view it, and will condemn the narrow spirit of party selfishness that would attempt to make party capital out of an effort of taxpayers to give their opinions on a public question wholly aside from politics.

SPECIE OR PAPER.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency are trying to agree on a proposition looking forward to the resumption of specie payments in the near future by permitting the accumulation of gold and silver coin in the Treasury. It might turn out after all the philosophers and financial minds have spoken on the topic, that Mr. GREELEY was right when he announced in his quiet, thoughtful way that "the way to resume is to resume." In 1837 the State Bank of Indiana suspended specie payments, and the Legislature fixed on the first day of January, 1840, as the time at which resumption should begin. The directors and officers of this great institution, with its branches scattered all over the State, began immediately to hoard specie in their vaults, in order to be prepared for the grand rush which was expected on the day they were to begin to redeem their paper issue with gold and silver. On that day an extra force of paying tellers was engaged at the principal offices of the bank, the bags of silver and of gold were opened up and made ready for the drain that would shortly be made upon them, and all awaited the arrival of the crowd of excited and clamorous hard money men, to demand gold for the paper issues they held. When the bank in Indianapolis closed its doors on that day at the end of the business hours just ten thousand dollars had been paid out in specie, and the most of that was returned after the parties had drawn it, finding it a burdensome thing to carry. On the second day, after it had been demonstrated that the bank was fully prepared to redeem its paper, less than five thousand dollars in gold and silver were called for, and before the close of the first week the bank held as much specie, within a trifle, as when specie payments began. It is a good deal like the frightened depositor, who, during a panic among the banks, rushed into the place where his money was left, and in an excited manner told the cashier that "if his money was on hand he didn't want it, but if the bank could not pay it, then he did want it." Just so with resumption, when the people find there is actual gold and silver to represent every dollar of Government money, and all they have to do is to call and get it, they will not call, as they know it is there, and this gives them complete confidence. That being so, they prefer the paper for actual business affairs. No doubt this is what Mr. GREELEY meant by his laconic expression, as he felt perfectly assured that after a trial, and after the novelty should have worn away, there would be no great demand for specie. This being so, "the way to resume is to resume."

There can be but one argument urged against this policy, and that has been proven wholly fallacious and illusory. It has been urged frequently and as often refuted that there is not enough currency in the country to enable business affairs to be properly and safely conducted. The banks never before this time were so completely overrun with deposits, full everywhere, and it is no reply to say that this is owing to business depression. Activity in business would start this great load of hoarded money moving; but it could not increase its volume. The money now in the banks would be in the hands of the people, and would be kept in circulation were business affairs prospering, but it exists, and in ample quantity for the best of times, and no one now questions it with reason.

The country has pretty generally settled down to the conviction that specie resumption, in name at least will at no distant date take place, and a time has already been fixed upon. The attempt to change that time, or to indefinitely postpone it will only tend to further discourage business and check enterprise. Why not let it stand, and make the trial, now that the day has been named? If Greeley was right, and if experience is worth anything, no harm can come, and the policy of the financial system of the Government will have been settled for all time. All values will soon seek their proper level, and business harmony will be permanently established. When resumption day is reached the astonishing feature will be, that the people prefer the greenback to the more cumbrous metal currency—and we shall all then wonder what frightened the country fairly out of its senses.

Adams and Jefferson.

About this time fifty years ago the news of the death of John Adams, in his 91st year, and of Thomas Jefferson, in his 84th, was slowly traveling over the United States. Those were days when telegraphs, railroads and even express mails were unknown. Both of these distinguished men died on the Fourth of July, 1826. Just before he expired, Adams, whose thoughts during the day had reverted to the events of fifty years before, exclaimed "Jefferson survives." But the junior of the two aged patriots had already resigned his breadth. Strongly antagonistic, as the representatives of two separate schools in statesmanship, it was gratifying to the country to know that before their deaths a friendly correspondence had taken place between them. Both these old men gracefully yielded during their latter years a portion of their self-assertion. Indeed, all wise men do concede, as they grow old, that the well-being of the world does not absolutely depend upon the maintenance of their special opinions. Time mellows men as well as pictures. Or we should rather say it mellows men because it mellows pictures. Before all men who achieve greatness is an ideal, a mental picture, a vivid in youth, toned down by age and experience.

In the manner and time of their death, Adams and Jefferson unconsciously did much for "union." The quiet administration of Monroe had just closed; and a new era of political excitement, in the election of John Quincy Adams, by the House of Representatives, had commenced. Political feeling ran high; but it is not, we think, too much to say, that the solemn supplement to the semi-centennial anniversary of the republic, the eulogies on the two representative men who had passed away, did much to quiet the turbulence of party spirit in those days. By turns each great party yielded gracefully to the other; and though the strife was earnest for many years, it was conducted still with a reverent feeling for the founders of the republic, and with an adherence to the principles of the Government as each school understood them. Wonderful things have taken place in the last years of the half century, since Adams and Jefferson died. They need not be referred to here, except to say that they have resulted in, we trust, a firmer union than before; and to hint that the death of another great servant of the nation, under useful and impressive circumstances, may have done its work, too, in cementing the republic. It had this effect at least, that all true men, every where, and of whatever sectional or political school, hastened to deny all sympathy with the assassin—and that itself was a great point of union gained; the initial of many which have since followed, more of which are to come.

A Detroit Centennial.

Detroit celebrated—you bet your house and lot she did! As a specimen of how she celebrated, take, for instance, the Hamerlin family. Early in the morning the old gentleman fell from a second-story window while putting out a flag, broke three flower pots and a rib, and lemonade, doctors, brandy, skyrockets and the Declaration of Independence were all tangled up around his house all day. Even his wife fell down the back stairs while hurrying to caution Johnny not to shoot crackers in the oven. She didn't break any bones, but she couldn't holler for liberty half as much as she wanted to. The boy John held one firecracker in his mouth while he shot off another on a hitching-post. Owing to a misunderstanding the two went off together, and then John went off. He didn't say much with his mouth the rest of the day. A younger son fooled around some loose powder in the morning, went out to cool his blisters in the afternoon, and was brought home to supper with a hole in his leg. Mr. Hamerlin's grown-up daughter didn't meet with any accident of any account. Some one hit her in the ear with a torpedo, and a strange boy fired a shotgun so close to her other ear that when any one now addresses her she puts her hand up and remarks:

"Hey? What ju say? Speak a little louder, if you please."

It won't be a month before the Hamerlin family will be as good as new, and, as he yesterday remarked:

"Why, it's worth $10,000 to leave a patriotic record to posterity."

A WOMAN writes that "a man can hold his age much better than he can hold his youth." To which a man might add that a woman can hold her age much better than she can hold her mouth—but a respect for our hair prevents us from making the remark.

SEASIDE SAUNTERINGS.

"On the Beach at Long Branch."

The Opening of the Season—The Prospects for the Summer—The Bonifaces Happy—Pen Pictures of Life Near the Ocean.

LONG BRANCH, July 10, 1876.

It only needs such a tropically sweltering day as Saturday to convince the most incredulous man of real estate of the solid and permanent value of Long Branch investments. So long as the mercury dallies in the eighties and can be made endurable in the City and the interior of the State, by fans, cooling drinks, and other devices, so long does he doubt about the future of Long Branch, and give it as his unalterable opinion that the merits of the place have been overestimated. But when the mercury flies up into the nineties, and unrelentingly gets even higher, soaring beyond 100 in the shade, then does that doubting Thomas become convinced. Then does he don his duster, pack his satchel, and make his way for the seaside. And if he should meet half a score of mutual friends bound on the same errand, and they should ask him whither he was wending, that man will immediately reply that he is going to the American Brighton. And should any one twit him with his change of opinion, he will certainly point to the nearest thermometer and cry, "The mercury has convinced me." The Philadelphians are beginning to find out the merits of the Branch likewise, and to desert Cape May, which it must be confessed is a sand bar and an abiding place for mosquitoes, and only tolerable when easterly and westerly winds are blowing. But Long Branch is delightful from whatever point the zephyrs come, and the summer heat is mitigated so pleasantly that one enjoys one's existence throughout the heated term, instead of wishing, like Sidney Smith, to be a skeleton and sit in one's bones.

All day Saturday trains from Philadelphia and New York kept coming, bringing fugitives from the heated cities. They arrived in thousands, and the hotel men began actually to look out for the cots which have been disused for the past two years and laid away in lumber garrets and forgotten. By that strange inconsistency so peculiar to hotel men, the proprietors, who are so cheerful and sanguine of a good season when their houses are three-fourths empty, are now sailing upon the other tack, and will try to convince the curious quid-nunc that though their house is satisfactory yet the season is not what they hoped it would be, and that the great Centennial tide has not yet set in. A glance at the hotel registers, however, dissipates this idea, as they show the presence of representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The season promises to be one of the most successful ever known here. The people who are here now have commenced the usual "run."

There were the usual hops at the different hotels on Saturday night, and the mere fact that dancing was possible shows how subdued is the torrid heat of the season down by the sea-side. The light and elegant parlor of the Ocean Hotel was, in fact, crowded with dancers, and when the band breathed forth the soft measures of the waltz there were so many on the floor as to make movement somewhat difficult. The truth is that there is an uncommonly large number of extremely pretty girls down this season; and not only do the sprightly youth of the cottages, who are fond of dancing, come round punctually at the hops, but even some of the West End young men leave their legitimate sphere of action and drop in accidentally to steal a waltz with some young beauty. On these nights the scene is uncommonly attractive. The Ocean Hotel has a front of 700 feet, and it is brilliantly illuminated. In front of the grand piazza, stretching from end to end, come immense sweeps of lawn, divided by carriage-ways, which are marked out by colored lamps, giving a soft, beautiful light. The whole extent of the piazza is dotted so thickly with the chairs of the guests that there is scarcely room for the promenaders, who traverse the 700 feet, probably under the pretense of getting cool, but to the unprejudiced mind the operation often looks like violent flirtation. When the wind is from the east or southeast, the refreshing breezes sweep the front piazza; but when, as often happens, it is from the south or southwest, then those who are wise go around to the rear piazza, for the immense building is entirely encircled by this promenade. Some time in the near future it is the intention of the Lehands to make the rear piazza as broad as the one in front, so that the guests may change with the changing winds that blow. At present, in consequence of its being a little narrow, it is not so great a promenade as the front, and on Saturday nights it is entirely occupied by groups seated at little tables enjoying the softened sound of the music, with lemonades and claret cup. No wonder that New Yorkers in enthusiastic moments brush up their Tom Moore and exclaim, "Oh, if there be an elysium on earth, it is this, it is this."

Concerning a Certain Sham in American Growth.

It is one of the disabilities of criticism and comment in the public prints that sham statesmen and shams generally are gratified by the notice. When a third-rate sham is made the subject of comment, he straightway advances to the dignity of a first-class humbug in his own esteem. The most contemptible humbug of all is he who, from what is popularly rated a humble position, by hook or by crook attains to what is popularly deemed a lofty position, and who manages to display some of the insignia of his (so-called) lower estate on all occasions. We may, perhaps, imagine Washington lugging a surveyor's compass and a Gunter's chain into the halls of Congress on the occasion of his annual message. As a matter of fact he never was guilty of such absurd ostentation. We may similarly imagine Lincoln appearing at the east front of the Capitol on the occasion of his inauguration bearing a maul and a brace of iron wedges. As a matter of fact, Lincoln, though never ashamed of his humble origin and former vocation, was never guilty of the absurdity of reminding the public of either. Both Washington and Lincoln had those qualities of greatness which disdain the factitious and the adventitious aids so universally resorted to by the cheap demagogue. The worst defect of Andrew Johnson's character was his eternal harping upon his humble origin. Wherever he went the public heard the click of his tailor's shears and the hiss of his goose as it laid the moist seams of some garment fashioned forty years before. Everybody felt that he ought to be above such petty tricks of the demagogue. He had abilities of which he had a right to be proud. He was more than an average publicist. As a tailor he was nothing to brag of. As an alderman he was nothing out of the common run of such officials. As a Senator he was up to the highest average. But as a Senator and as acting President he was forever clicking his shears about the ears of the general public.

Eastern Women.

The only news received from the theatre of war in Europe since our last review of events is more romantic than political. Though it seems now pretty certain that one of the three Servian army corps has been defeated by the Turks, the military aspects of the question remains yet unaltered, and a big fight is daily expected in the neighborhood of Nisch. But we are told of a quite new feature in Eastern warfare. Women in the East, and especially Turkish women, were little wont to imitate those Corinthian spinsters who threw tiles from the roofs of their houses upon Pyrrhus's troops trying to force their way through the streets of the Grecian city, and who even succeeded in killing Pyrrhus himself. It is said now that the Turkish women fired from the windows with revolvers on the Servian troops, when the latter entered the town of Belina. On the other hand, the Christian women have not followed the example of their Missolonghi sisters who killed each other rather than fall alive into the hands of the Turks; it is stated, in fact, that the latter have violated and afterwards killed all the Christian women of a captured Bulgarian town. We hear, besides, of five and six thousand killed and wounded, at the same time; and this war threatens to be as bloody as that of 1827, and those carried on by Ali Pacha, the ferocious "Lion of Tebelen."

An Embarrassing Situation.

One of the leading members of the Worcester *Press* was at Watch Hill last week, but only stayed one night, however. It appears that in the morning he woke up and couldn't find his pillow, and came down stairs to remonstrate with the landlord for not having the bed properly furnished, but while he was talking the proprietor leaned over and picked the pillow out of his ear, where it had lodged during the night. This was naturally mortifying, but when the latter accused him of trying to steal the pillow, and insisted on examining the other ear to see if he had the bolster secreted there, we are glad to learn that he resented the slander and immediately took passage for home on a gravel train.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Tortures of a Tortoise.

A big green sea turtle, says the Baltimore *News*, splashed impatiently in the narrow limits of a large box in front of a Madison street eating house yesterday. One eye rested reflectively on a sign which announced that the turtle which to-day is, to-morrow is cut up and cast into the pot, while the other was closed as if in meditation.

The turtle sighed, and a reporter leaned over the box and gently inquired:

"Why that sigh? Is it that you are thinking of the dark, blue sea from whence you have been ruthlessly torn? Is it that you grieve for an absent turtle maiden, whose eyes had learned to light up with the fire of love at the sound of your gentle jaws as they clashed in greeting, or over whose cheek the the soft rosy blush of affection came at the tender pressure of your fin?"

"Ah!" replied the turtle, "you will never know the anguish that rends this bosom. If thou would'st list, I could tell thee a tale that would make thy heart bleed, of a family proud and distinguished, for noble blood courses in their veins, but I will not. I would only have you know that my very shell creeps at the thought of the existence I have led for twenty years—to think that I, a well-meaning turtle, should be forced into the life of a 'bunko steerer.'"

"What mean you?" said the reporter.

"Bend lower, while I whisper," said the turtle in an agitated voice: "they never cook me. Know that for twenty years I have done duty at this place, a few days to be stared at by little boys, and gloated over by gourmands, anticipating a rare meal from my flesh, and then to lay in the cellar for a few days while the public eats soup made from veal and liver. I cannot stand this life long. It is bringing me in sorrow to the grave."

Here the turtle dashed a tear from his eye with his left fin, silently swallowed a fly, and retired into his shell to mourn alone.

Hotel Life in San Francisco.

A story is told of a San Francisco house. A man boarding there thought it prudent to settle terms beforehand, to be sure that his money would hold out. Two dollars a day. He staid two months and sent for his bill. Carramba! the $2 a day for board was only a small part of the items charged. Sixty dollars for fire loomed up conspicuously. Boarder demurred.

"Can't help it" says the landlord, "we can't afford to furnish fuel and a man to attend to it for less than a dollar a day."

"All right," says boarder, "I'm willing to pay you a dollar a day for fire, but don't want to pay for any more than I've had. Now, out of all the time I've been here, it's impossible that I could have had a fire more than half a dozen days in the whole sixty."

"Well," says the landlord, "that's not our fault; the fuel was there, and a man to attend it; you might have used it if you had been a mind to."

But the boarder remonstrated still further. "Now if you'll come up and look at my room, I think I can convince you that there has never been any fuel there, and what is more," continued he, rising to the sublimity of the situation, "there's no place to put it, if it were there. There is no fire-place in the room, and no stove. There's not even a chimney in the room for smoke to go out at, nor a stove pipe, nor a hole to put a stove pipe in."

The landlord "went down in his boots."

The Boy's Blighted Hopes.

The other day a little boy of five years was raised to the dignity of a pocket in his trowsers by his grandmother, and in it he deposited his worldly available funds, amounting in the aggregate to four cents. In the pride of his wealth he informed a chum of his own age of his good fortune, and they immediately formed themselves into a committee of ways and means as to how they should dispose of the treasure. What would they do with it was in fact the all-absorbing question. At length, after various propositions, they decided to buy a tin horse on wheels, if possible, but a tin whistle offered many attractions, and they were wavering on the ragged edge of indecision when a man who had overheard the little fellow's conversation as they sat in the vicinity of the Marie street bridge, told them that if they would give him their coppers he would not only buy them a tin horse, but would get them also a tin whistle. The unsuspicious youngsters were delighted at the generous proposition, and immediately placed their four cents in the man's hands, who, telling them to stay where they were till he came back, went away. The boys waited a long time, but the man they had trusted never returned.

—Great Britain having abrogated the extradition treaty, any proposal for negotiations looking towards entering into a new compact must of course come from the side of the Atlantic, as it would not be digged for this Government to make the first movement after what has occurred. Sir Vernon Harcourt's notice in the House of Commons that he will shortly move for an amendment to the extradition laws to cover the breach, has, however a political significance. The Tory Government being already blamed by many thoughtful Englishmen for its action, Harcourt, who is a Liberal, makes a further point against it by already playing for whatever credit is to be attached to a resumption of negotiations with the United States. Mr. Disraeli dare not refuse to take up the question, but he has permitted the opposition to get the advantage of him in proposing it.

—The boys who remembers the Rembles is a neighbor to be avoided. He generally begins his boredom with a muttered exclamation intended to express dissatisfaction with all modern acting. "Psha!" "dolt!" "bungler!" and so fourth, he will murmur, until he thinks he sees a sympathetic soul who will listen to him. Then he pours into that play goer's ear a flood of memories of the past, anecdotes that would greatly astonish the ears of those they are told, narratives of first nights and terrible crushes at the "the Garden" or "the Lane," constantly interlarded with such praise as "Ah, sir, those were indeed the palmy days of the drama." By-and-by the curtain rises, and there is a cry of "hush" from behind, but the bore, with a memories of the past, is not to be silenced in that way.—*London Era.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINNOR.
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Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

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SINNOTT'S
WOODEN TANK FACTORY.
I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.
PIERCE SINNOTT,
Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vis a street,
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

Old Pittsburgh Hedge Farm
NURSERY,
Have on Hand and For Sale
Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, Vining Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberry Plants, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., &c. Greenhouse and Bedding-out Plants.
Greenhouses and Nursery situated on Wilkins avenue, opposite 23d Ward Shady Side Church, about 10 minutes' walk from Fifth avenue.
WM. & JAS. MURDOCK'S SEED STORE,
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LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
1876. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12. 1876.

CARD OF WILLIAM SEMPLE TO HIS MANY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

We desire to return our thanks to our many friends and patrons for their increased and very liberal patronage during the season just ended, giving us assurance of what for the past 23 years it has been our utmost endeavor to do, to give at all times the very best value possible for the money, has been fully appreciated. Our sales being active all the year round, we have no "Closing-out Sales," no accumulation of old goods, but everything marked the lowest at once, with New Goods from which to select every week, and during July and August we shall offer Special Good Bargains in Dress Goods and Dress Silks, in latest novelties of English, French and American manufacture, Housekeeping and Domestic Goods, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, &c., &c. Each Department being separate and distinct in itself and under charge of a superintendent, the wants of our patrons are specially noted and receive most careful and prompt attention.

New Dress Goods.
At 12½, 15, 20 and 25c,
Plain and Twilled Debeges,
Worth one-third more.
At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c,
Special Bargains in Summer Plaid
Worth one-half more.
At 25 and 37½c, an
Extra Bargain in Pongee Silks,
Worth one-half more.
At 12½ cents,
Choice Line of Dress Lawns.
At 12½c and upward,
Fine Dress Linens and Batistes,
Worth one-third more.
At 25 to 75c, beautiful line of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Worth fully one-half more.
At 5c to $2.00, extra qualities in Hernanis and Grenadines.
At 75c to $4.50 extra fine qualities Black Silks, worth just one-third more.
At $1, fine Brown Dress Silks, assorted shades.
At 12½c, choice shades in Colored Dress Silks, extra fine qualities.
Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year 25c.

Ladies' Linen Suits.
Extra inducements are offered in a choice assortment of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits, and in made-up Suits of Summer materials at very low prices.
Sacques, Capes, Shawls.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes; Silk and Cashmere Sacques and Jackets; new Plain and Fancy Striped Shawls.
Calico and Percale Waists.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' White Waists.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Calico Waists.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Percale Waists.
New Underwear.
A great variety of styles in Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear, of very best materials and makes, at extra low prices.
Infants' wear of every description at the lowest prices.
White Goods.
Extra good bargains in an unexcelled assortment of White Goods of every description.
Boots and Shoes.
Men's, Youths', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, &c.
Ready-made Clothing.
Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys at much less than usual prices.
Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year 25c.

Domestic Goods.
In Domestic Goods special bargains are offered, to the prices of which we respectfully invite attention.
CALICOS.
At 4½c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
At 5c, new styles and best makes of Calicos.
At 6½c, the best makes and choice of styles in Calicos.
Towelings.
At 6½ and 8½c, extra good heavy Crashes.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, special bargains in all-Linen Towels.
Bleached Muslins.
Superior value in Bleached Muslins in every grade and a reduction has been made in Bleached and Unbleached sheetings.
Red Quilts.
Extra good bargains in White Red Quilts, the prices on which are now 25 to 50 cents each less than formerly.
Irish Linen Remnants.
Special bargains in a few remnants of Irish Linens, fully 50 per cent. less than real value.
At 12½c, all shades in Grass Cloths.
Traveling Trunks.
Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, in wood, leather and zinc, all sizes, very cheap.
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Furnishing Goods.
The most wonderful success has attended our sale of
Unlaundried Shirts,
In the different grades, showing them to be rather better value than usual. Another new line of those very fine Shirts
At $1 00,
Guaranteed and stamped Wamsutta muslin, 3-ply Linen fronts and Cuffs and perfect fitting.
At 75 Cents,
An Unlaundried Shirt with 1500 Linen Front and full Cuffs, good muslin, a special bargain.
At 70 Cents,
A full dressed White Shirt—extra good bargain.
Sun Umbrellas.
On our counters will be found special good bargains in Cotton, Alpaca and Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols.
Edgings and Insertings.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, a beautiful assortment at much less than usual prices.
Hats and Bonnets.
New styles Hats and Bonnets at lowest prices.
Linen Embroideries.
Linen Embroideries in new designs, and Insertings to match, at low prices.
Send for the July number of our "LADIES' JOURNAL"—a real Centennial number, interesting to young and old. Mailed, free of postage to any address. Subscription price for one year 25c.

Summer Reductions
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
NOW MADE.
Attention is directed to the following:
LADIES' AND MISSES'
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS,
Latest shapes, at 25, 50, 75c and $1.
SMALL BOYS' STRAW HATS,
At 25, 50, 75c and $1.
Tarlatan Trimmed Sun Hats.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS
Closing out at 25, 50, 75 and $1 per Spray.
100 PIECES
COLORED SASH RIBBONS,
At 25c per yard.
Narrow Trimming Ribbons,
From No. 3 to No. 12—never so low before.
Llama Lace Sacques and Points
AT HALF PRICE.
Parasols & Sun Umbrellas
BELOW COST.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1876.

The past six consecutive days have been the warmest almost ever experienced, the thermometer ranging every day above 90 degrees, and some days as high as 102 degrees. Of course, business has been nearly at a standstill, the money market dull, and rates for money never so low. We continue to quote the market wholly unchanged, with an abundance of money and few transactions.

We quote from a New York letter as follows:

NEW YORK, July 5.—Business has been very dull here for a long time, but I think we are now about to have a change. Everything looks bright at low ebb, but the flood-tide is now coming. The production of 100 millions of gold and silver on the Pacific coast, which will certainly take place during the first year of the second Centennial, and the increase in each succeeding year, will be the commencement of an inflation to which the printing of greenbacks was only an inception of what must ultimately ensue. Money to-day in London, the great financial centre of the world, is from 1 to 1½ per cent. per annum. The banks of France and England have over $500,000,000 of gold in their vaults. Three and four per cent. will be considered a very high dividend security at no distant day.

—In Chicago capitalists have no longer any faith in Chicago credit. The indebtedness in 1860 was but $3,422,500; now it has amounted up to $36,115,000, an increase in fifteen years of 487.3 per cent. The taxes levied in 1860 amounted to $373,315. In 1875 these had increased to $5,770,491, an increase of 1445.6 per cent. The increase in valuation during the same period was but 720.7 per cent. and of population 261.9 per cent. The *Bulletin*, as a warning to New York, states that the most enterprising and pushing of all the Western cities is to-day well nigh bankrupt and absolutely unable to borrow a beggarly million of dollars to meet the current expenses of its police and fire departments. The liabilities of the corporation to-day are understood to be some $2,000,000 in excess of its assets. Bankers and capitalists refuse to advance the money. The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision substantially declaring $2,000,000 of taxes heretofore collected unconstitutional and void. The aldermen, in this emergency, are now talking of a popular loan, with interest from 7 to 8 per cent., the bonds to be in $500 and $1,000 denominations.

The warning comes to us that taxes must be reduced if the public credit is to be preserved, and if the wheels of commerce and trade, upon which that credit so largely depends, are again to be put in healthful motion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

D. W. Riggs et ux. et al. to K. D. Jones, April 1, 1876; lot in Riggs' plan, McKeesport, $1,000.
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to R. H. Campbell, October 1, 1872; bot in Mercer co. (Tyrol survey), $365.
R. H. Campbell et ux. to Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, April 14, 1873; above lot, $——.
Geo. W. Knox, executor, to John C. Knox, December 19, 1873, undivided money of five tracts in Kilbuck township, containing 81 acres and 4 perches, $——.
John C. Hirsch et ux. to A. Stock, June 24, 1876; undivided half of two lots in McClurg's plan, Forty-seventh ward, city, $600.
S. C. Little et ux. to D. McCallister, June 29, 1876; lot on Wylie street, Pittsburgh, $——.
Daniel Henry et ux. to W. E. Rodgers, February 8, 1876; lot on Robinson street, First ward, Allegheny, $——.
Elizabeth Grimes to Charles Zimmerman, April 12, 1876; lot on Hoey street, Sewickley, $——.
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to A. G. De Silhorn, May 27, 1876; interest of Wm. Reed in two lots on Chestnut street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, $3,700.
Charles Devinney to James Devinney, May 27, 1876; lot on Walnut street, McKeesport, $4,000.
Samuel Sheer et ux. to Regina Dohm, June 28, 1876; half of a lot in Sewickley ward, Allegheny, $700.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120	10-40's	118
" 1865, coupon	118½	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1868 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
5-20's 1867	119¾	Int'l's coupons	118¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	107¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	14½	Pitts. Pacific	6½
L. S.	97	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	23	Harlem	139½
St. Paul	41¾	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	74½	American Express	58¾
Michigan Southern	65¾	U. S. Express	76½
Do. Central	71¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	78
Northern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	69½	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	109	Chicago & Alton	94
Cleve. & Pitts	94	Panama	137
Pacific Mail	28¾	Iron Mountain	97
Western Union	79		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (A)	46¾
Reading (B)	44¾	Empire do. (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	128¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30's (B)	—
Oil Creek (B)	9	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	96
Lehigh Valley (B)	57½	N. Pacific bonds (B)	—

NEW YORK, July 11, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 7@8. The customs receipts were $325,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $497,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. Sterling was firm at 489@491. Gold opened at 111¾ and closed at 111¾, with sales in the interim at 111¾. The rates for carrying were 1@3. Governments were in strong demand and active, and the offerings small. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm, except New Jersey Central convertible, which declined to 97. State securities were firm. Stocks were dull and lower, with the greatest decline in Western Union and Lake Shore. The other changes were unimportant. The transactions were only 67,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 29,000 Lake Shore, and 1,000 Michigan Central.

*Government*s — United States Coupons 1881, 120; 5-20s '65, 117¾; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 119½; do. '68, 121¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 118; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46¾; do. new, 46; Virginia new, 25; do. old, 26; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 28; Pacific Mail, 28¾; Mariposa, 6½; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 103½; Wells, Fargo Express, 85½; American Express, 58; United States Express, 76; New York Central, 107¾; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 19; Harlem, 139½; do. preferred 135; Michigan Central, 69¾; Panama, 35; Lake Shore, 65¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 94; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 66¾; C. C. C. & I., 43; New Jersey Central, 72½; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 41; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 16¾; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 16½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118½; Atlantic & Pacific telegraph Co., 18½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 23½; Indiana Central, 37; Burlington & Quincy, 114; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14½; Central Pacific bonds, 107; Union do., 103½; U. P. land grant, 102½; do. Sinking Fund bonds 94; Union Pacific stock, 62.

LONDON, 5 P. M., July 11.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1 11-16 per cent., being ⅛ below the Bank of England. Consols: money and account 94 5-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do. of '67, 108¾; new 5s, 108¾; 10-40s, 107½; New York Central, 97½; Erie, 13½; do. preferred, 18¾.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes 106f. 2½c.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—United States new 5s 104¾.

BERLIN, July 11.—The discount rate at the Imperial Bank has been raised to four per cent.

Condition of Wheat.

Various rumors are afloat regarding the condition of the wheat in this market and elsewhere. As far as Chicago is concerned, the condition of the wheat is reported good, and no trouble is anticipated unless the summer should continue unusually warm. At New York some wheat of the lower grades has arrived out of condition, but this damage is attributed more to through shipments from interior points than to grain which has been properly inspected in the larger markets.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Cincinnati Coal Market.

Market steady, but trade dull. Youghiogheny afloat, 7½@8c; delivered, 10@11c; Ohio river afloat, 8@9c; delivered, 9c; Muskingum Valley on cars, 9c; delivered, 10@11c; Campbell's Creek afloat, 7½; delivered 10@11c; Indiana Cannel delivered, 20; Peytona Cannel afloat 18@20; delivered, 20@22; Ashland afloat, 9c; delivered, 10c; Hocking Valley at elevator, 10c; delivered, 11@12c; Ohio Cannel at Elevator 18c; delivered, 22; Anthracite, $6.50@9 ton.—*Commercial.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY July 11, 1876.

The extreme hot weather of the past few days has not been without its effect in curtailing business, which at best is very dull, and has been for some time. The leading staples present nothing new, excepting that Sugars have been still further advanced, and Corn and Oats are firmer in consequence of light stocks and very limited receipts.

APPLES—New crop, the supply of which has just about been equal to the demand, are selling at from $2.50@3.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—Very dull; navies quoted nominally at $2.40 per bu.

BUTTER—Is extremely dull in consequence of the hot weather, but prices remain about as last quoted, 18@19c for prime to choice solid packed, in small packages.

BERRIES—Raspberries, $7@8 ₱ stand of 2 bush.; Cultivated Blackberries, 10@12½c ₱ quart box.

CHEESE—Is offish in tone, and se may be regarded as the ruling price for prime Ohio Factory to the trade.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and notwithstanding the supply is only fair, it appears to be in excess of the demand—we quote at 15@16.

FLOUR—Is also in tone in sympathy with Wheat, but unchanged in price. We quote: Spring Wheat flours, 60@6,50, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50@7 ambers, 7,25@7,50; patent process, and fancy white wheat $8,50@9,50. Rye Flour, 4,75@5.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady consumptive demand for Sugars, and the market is firm and advancing. The advance here within the past week has been fully 1c ₱ lb. Our New York dispatch, of yesterday, reported Coffee quiet and unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾@7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12½@a	Standard B	11½@a
Crushed	11¾@a	Standard Ex C	11 @a
Granulated	11¾@a	Ref. Yellow	8¾@9½
Powdered	11¾@a	N. O. new crop	8¾@9
Standard A	11½@a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65@70	Fair	55@58
Prime	60@65	Dark	45@50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50@5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 65	Japan	40@55
Gunpowder	50@ 70	Oolong	35@55
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	S. Rio (b prgs)	20½
Prime Rio	21½@22	Rio Roasted	26
Good Rio	20 @21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is no inquiry for Wheat, and but little here excepting that in the hands of millers; there has been quite a tumble in Chicago within the past few days, and the decline there will have its effect elsewhere. The Oat market is firmer, in consequence of a light supply and decreased receipts, but prices as yet are no better; 32@33c for mixed and 34@35c for white. Corn is scarce and higher—sales of good Ear, on track, at 58c. Shelled quotable at 52@53c, as to quality. There is some inquiry for Rye, and but little offering; quoted at 75@78c.

HAY—Baled quoted on track at $14@15 for No. 1 timothy; receipts continue light and the market is growing firmer.

MILL FEED—There is rather more inquiry for Bran and prices are better, 17@18; middlings and chopped feed unchanged at $18@20.

POTATOES—Continue in light supply and prices are still maintained, $4@4,50 per bbl for new crop.

PROVISIONS—The market for winter-cured Meats and Lard continues fairly active and firm, but prices remain as last quoted.

Hams, S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$21,50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	21,50
Shoulders Ex. C.	—	Lard, prime kettle, for 12's	11½
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. —in bbls	13½
Dried beef Ex. C.	—	Do. in kegs	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. 3 lb saddles	15½
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 3 lb pails	15½
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. 5 lb pails	15½
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do. 5 lb do	15½
Short Rib Sides	12½	Do. 10 lb do	15½
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Dull and inactive at 7¾@8 ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾@9c for choice city rendered.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 11, 1875.

The market for Refined continues strong, and somewhat excited with prices steadily tending upward; New York was quoted this P. M. at 16¾; Philadelphia, 16¾; Baltimore, 16¾; on cars here, 13. Prices are higher now than they have been for more than a year, and will yield a very fair margin for profit; the credit of the advance is generally assigned to the combination. Crude, for some reason or other, fails to respond to the advance in the product, which is all the better for the refiner, but until this year it was the other way; the product was higher relatively than the raw article. Unified and Conduit certificates quoted this P. M. at $1,12½; Union, $2,10; immediate shipment, $2,30@2,31¼.

The Barrel market is active, and prices are strong and tending upward; countries, $1,20@1,25; city make, $1,35@1,40.

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs remain moderate during the week just closed, owing to the occurrence of holidays, and under the influence of a good packing and shipping demand prices have advanced 20@30c ₱ 100 lbs. Packers are still running their houses to a fair extent, but the demand for meats for export has not been quite so urgent, especially for forward delivery, though they have sufficient contracts ahead to keep them running for some time. The extreme warm weather has interfered with operations to some extent, as packers have not desired to rush operations, preferring to move slowly and carefully, and sustain the general reputation of their product in manufacture, both at home and abroad. The quality of the hogs is generally regarded as good—the average weight of the receipts at the yards since the opening of the season shows an improvement of nearly 12 lbs compared with the arrivals of last season. The manufacture of summer cured products so far has been confined to cuts of meats suitable for export—very little pork manufactured except of the lighter qualities. The manufacture of lard has been fair, probably exhibiting a better average proportionately than during the winter, as packers have been enabled to dispose of it readily at satisfactory prices.

The packing to date aggregates about 660,000 hogs, against about 430,000 to date last year. The packing at Cedar Rapids to date is 47,158 hogs against 33,743 to date last year. The packing at Des Moines is about 22,000 hogs.

Highwines and Alcohol.

The highwine market was dull and uninteresting last week, in consequence of the holidays. It is expected that Congress will take some action on the Internal Revenue bill this week, and if they should decide to reduce the tax to 50c ₱ gallon this trade would, it is believed, immediately revive. The production was slightly reduced in the west during the past week. Alcohol, tax paid, has been in less supply and has tended firmer, closing to-day at $2,13 ₱ gallon. Alcohol for export nominal, distillers' views being considerably higher than buyers; from 49 to 52c would probably be paid; held at 45c.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1,300 c hams, 50 tres bacon, E. H. Myers & Co; 40 ₱ bbls, 180 kgs beer, J Rueuing; 1 bx f c cement, M Murphy; 2 bbls do, W. Haines; 6 do, Fawcett & Ci; 1 do, J. Brown & Son; 29 pkgs tobacco, 10 bxs do, T. J. Wallace; 16 bbls to beer, Miller, F. & Co; 10 tres d beef, H. Owens; 5 bbls whisky, H. Rhoads; 1 ingot, Hendon & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Lantner; 1 bbl eggs, C. W. Hazel; 4 do, P. Duff; 3 bbls & 4 sacks Hendon & Co; 1 pkg mdse, Roberts & Co; 32 bbls onions, A. Austin & Son; 3 cs s glass, J. F. Young & Bro; 5 bbls c s oil, S. Hunter; 1 bbl mdse, Kenney & Co; 10 bbls c sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 5 bbls whisky, F. Kochendorfer; 4 do, J. Fuhrer; 11 safe, Halls & J. Co; 3 wood jaw s horses, 2 iron do, T. Hare & Bro; 32 s rear wheels, A. V. R. R. & G. W. Glass; 1 car blankets 30 pkgs lard, W. Hays & Son; 1 car flour, Jenkins Bro; 1 do 30 pkgs lard, Shomaker & Co; 25 tres hams, Ely & Sons; 5 bbls liquor, W. H. Holmes; 20 pkgs fish, T. C. Jenkins; 10 bbls to pork, 25 pkgs lard, R. Owens; 30 pkgs lard, Walk or, D & Co; 25 do, E. H. Myers & Co; 124 pkgs beef, W. H. Smith; 1 car flour, Schiffi; 1 do, J. H. Ormsbee; 1 do, Watt, T. & Co; 2 cars ice, Weir & Bro; 1 bbl eggs, J. H. Lob & Co; 19 pkgs rags, McCullough, S. & S; 1 car sundries, W. C. McKee; 5 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do, P. Jageman; 69 sks oats, Head & McK; 1 car shafts, S. S. Thompson; 1 bbl apples, P. Duff & Son, 98 pkgs scrap, G. Kann.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—1 car l boat, L. Leisey & Co; 1 do lumber, E. Alcott; 1 do coal, Rockett & Co; 25 cases mdse, Johnson E. & Co; 32 bbls oil, Paine, A. & Co; 5 do, B. Tripp; 14 bxs do, Lyle, R. & McC; 3 bxs t ware, J. Dunlap; 172 bdls paper, A. McClure; 12 do, Gormley & C; 6 bdls chairs, McElveen & Co; 24 sks oats, McCullough & S; 100 bbls salt, Wm. Marvin; 3 bdls apples, Townsend & Co; 12 do, Aiken Wag P; 4 do, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 3 do, 4 bxes eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; 4 do, Head C. & Co; 7 pkgs sundries, D. Ingle & Son; 1 car hominy, Dunbar & Co; 300 bbls lime, W. J. Baughman; 1 case tallow, Harrison & E; 1 box brushes, Dilworth, S. & Bros; 2 do, Hill, W. & Co; 10 pkgs nuts, Lewis O. & P; 2 bxs s cases, F. Pollard; 17 pkgs tobacco, H. Reuck & Co; lot furniture, A. Midlikan.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—10 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 11 do, G. W. Glass; 2 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star P. H. Co; 6 do ice, C. L. I. Co; 2 do coal, Pgh. Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R; 1 do flour, W. J. Baughman; 1 do acid, Pgh. A. Wks; 1 do lumber, A. L. Shaffer; 1 do, E. Alcott; 3 do cinders, Carnegie Bros; 1 do vitriol, Vesta Oil Works; 1 do brick, E. Thompson S. Wks; 2 do lumber, R. C. Floyd; 1 do, A. V. R. R. Co; 21 bbls lime, J. Calley & Co; 1 roll leather, G. H. Theirich; 1 sheet iron, D. R. Kay; 1 bx t plate, Fleming & Co; 1 bx prunes, A. Kirkpatrick & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car oats, J. H. Ortman.

Receipts of Bloomn, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & Co	1	S. H. Lloyd & Co	1
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

E. T. S. Wks	7	Lucy Fur'e	2
Lloyds & C'd'n	1	Carnegie Bros	2
Byers McC & Co	1	J Moorhead &	2
Total			22

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lewis O. & P'r	2	Jones & L'd	1
Lucy Fur'e	2	Shoen'r B & Co	10
Total			16

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

W. Springer & I	2	E. Thomson & W	15
Total			17

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,11. Pork jobbing $20,50. Bulk meats firm; 8¼@8¾@10¼@10¾@11c. Lard dull; 11¾@. Bacon dull; 9@11¾@11¾@12c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull and tending down.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower. No. 2 Chicago spring 96a96¾c spot; sales 97¾a99¾c August; closed 97¾c August; 98¼ September; No. 3 do. 85a85½c; rejected 66a66¼. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 46½c bid spot and August; 46¾c bid September. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 28¼c bid spot and September; 28¾c August; rejected 23c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and steady at 58c spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm at $19,40 spot; $19,60 September. Lard steady and firm at $19,75 spot; $10,80a10,82½ August; $10,90 September. Bulk meats quiet and steady at 7¾a7¾a10a10¼c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1,10½.

On Call Board Wheat was higher; 98¾a 99c August; 99½c September. Corn firmer; 46¾a46¾c August. Oats ½c higher. Pork firmer; $19,40a19,45 August; $19,60a19,65 September. Lard firmer.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 11—Cotton firm and unchanged; futures steady: July 11 3-32c; August 11 29-32a11¾c; Sept. 11 7-32c; October 11 5-16a11 3-32c; Nov. 11 7-32a11¾c. Flour strongly in buyers' favor; moderate inquiry; grades liable to spoil by heat and strongly pressed for sale; 2@. 2 $2a2,75; superfine western and State $3,30@4,00; common to good $4a$4,50; good to choice $4,80a 5,20; white wheat extra $5,50@7,50; extra Ohio $4,20@6,75; St. Louis $5,75a8,50. Rye flour firm at $4,75a5,25. Corn quiet, receipts 281,000 bushels; No. 1 spring New York $1,15; ungraded spring 95ca$1,19; unsound 82a86c; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,19a1,20; No. 2 $1,08a1,10; No. 3 93a96c; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,05a1,07; No. 3 90a93c. Rye quiet; State 80a88c. Barley and malt dull. Corn quiet; receipts 191,000 bushels; western mixed State hot 48a50c; mixed steam 54a 54½c; do graded 56c. Oats steady; receipts 116,000 bushels; western mixed State 30a 43c. Hay and hops dull and nominal. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¼a8½c; refined 12¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Petroleum crude 9¼c; refined 16¾a16¼c; naptha 9¼a10c. Turpentine firm at 30½c. Rosin unchanged. Eggs steady; western 14a15½c.

Pork dull at $20. Beef quiet. Cut meats firm; middles dull; western 10½c; city 10¾a 10¾c. Lard dull; prime steam 11a11¼c. Cheese quiet at 4a10c. Butter dull and heavy; western 12a23c. Whisky firm and held at $1,13½. $1,15 bid.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, July 11.—Refined petroleum 34f.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton steadier at 5 13-16a5 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export and 5,500 American. Receipts of wheat in three days 60,000 qrs, including 48,400 American. Breadstuffs easier. California white wheat average 9s 8da10s; club 9s 10da10s 4d; red western spring No. 2 to No. 1 8s 2da8s 6d. Flour 21½a24s. Corn: western mixed 25½a 26s; yellow 27s. Oats 5s. Barley 31½a 32s. Clover 50a55s. Refined petroleum 12a 12½d; spirits 8s8½d.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 11.—Flour in moderate demand; super western $3,00a3,87½; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra, fancy $5a6,00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5,50a6,75; Illinois $6a8; St. Louis $6,75a 8,75; fancy Minnesota $7@9. Corn steady; mixed and yellow unchanged. Oats dull; No. 2 white and mixed 37a45c; rejected 34a 38c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged. Wheat firm; western red on track $1,10a1,20. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull; western mixed 37a 37½c. Provisions dull and nominal. Butter unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 8¼a8½c; refined 16a16½c. Coffee firm at 19a19½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,12½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Cotton steady at 11c. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull. Corn firm at 46½c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet at 80a85c. Pork quiet and steady at $20,50. Lard dull; prime steam 11c; kettle 12¾c; no sales. Bulk meats quiet at 8 1-16a10¾a 10¾c. Bacon firm at 9a11¾a12c. Whisky quiet at $1,10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash $1,27; No. 3 do $1,12; No. 2 white Michigan $1,22; amber $1,11½; seller July and August $1,10 3-4; No. 3 red 88c. Corn quiet; high mixed 49c; seller August 49½c; no grade 48c; damaged 39½c. Oats quiet, No. 2 and white 34c, Michigan held at 32½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat opened weak but closed active and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08; hard $1,13½; No. 2 97½c; No. 3 86c. Corn quiet; No. 2 45a45½c. Oats entirely nominal; No. 2 28c. Rye firm; No. 1 65c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 70c; No. 3 40c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Cotton dull at 11c. Flour quiet; $5a1,00. Corn 48a49c. Oats quiet; 39a39½c. Pork $21,00. Bacon 9¾a 10¼c; 10¾a11¼c. Bacon 9¾a 11¾a12½c. Hams 14¾a15c. Lard 13½c; keg 14c. Whisky quiet at $1,10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Cotton quiet at 10¾c; sales 250 bales; receipts 20; shipments 20. Others unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 11.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan $1,46; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1,25. Corn dull at 58a58½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Market quiet and generally firm at yesterday's prices.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, July 11.—Cattle; receipts 1,900 head; total for the week 4,500 head; market moderately active; medium and best a shade to ¼c higher; common weak at last week's prices; sales of 125 cars. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,800 head; total for the week 11,400 head; market dull and slow sales of only 25 cars; 2,600 head unsold; prices ½ to ¾c off last week's quotations, owners holding for better rates. Hogs: receipts 1,400 head, total for the week 8,300 head; market yesterday fairly active; sales of seven cars of Yorkers at $6,50@6,75; mostly $6,60; nine cars heavy at $6,65@6,75; mostly $6,85. This morning the market was slow; Yorkers in fair inquiry; one car only on sale and disposed of at $6,65; heavy dull and slow; three cars good quality unsold.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Cattle: receipts 5,300 head; shipments 2,300 head; market dull and heavy, buyers holding off for lower prices, which are yet unchanged. Hogs: receipts 12,000 head; shipments 4,500 head; market fairly firm and about 5c higher; good to choice $6,40a6,50; packing $6,25a 6,37½; sales range at $6,25a6,65. Sheep: receipts 800 head; fair demand and steady; fair to good $3,75a4,50.

WATERTOWN, July 11.—Cattle: receipts 1,511 head; demand not very brilliant; few choice at $7,50a7,62½; extra $7a7,25; first quality $6,25a6,50; second $5a5,75; third $4,50a4,75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,203 head; sheep in lots at $1,50a2,25; extra $3a3,50 or 3½c per lb; spring lambs 6a8c.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Hogs steady; fair to good light $6,10a6,45; heavy $6,35a6,50.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 1,200 head.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle dull and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The continued warm weather has had a depressing influence upon business, which was light in nearly all departments. Cotton goods were quiet but steady at unchanged prices. Bleached shirtings were in fair demand by home trade and for export. Medium fancy prints were in fair request. Heavy woolen goods were rather less active, and flannels moved slowly. The chief topic of interest in dry goods circles is the great auction sale by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., of Faulkner, Page & Co.'s stock of flannels and blankets.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE stage of water last evening was 3 feet 2 inches and falling. Heavy storms having passed northward yesterday and southward Monday night, more water within the next few days is not improbable. The storm of Monday was the most violent of the season.

THE Yellowstone was expected at Fort Benton on the night of June 26.

THE J. H. Bigley left Louisville, on Sunday, with a tow of empty barges for Pittsburgh.

THE Iron City reports the Jacob Heatherington aground at Fish Creek, with her tow scattered.

THE Tiger departed for Wheeling, with the hull of the new steamer for the Wheeling and Sunfish trade.

THE Exchange, Capt. Wm. Kirker, is, as will be seen by card, announced to depart for Cincinnati to-morrow.

THE Jacob Heatherington left Wheeling Friday for Cincinnati with 80,000 bushels coal from the Union Coal Works.

THE Sam Brown made the run to Cincinnati in 6 hours without any effort to make fast time, and a low stage of water.

THE C. K. Peck reshipped her Ohio River freight at St. Louis on the Jno. L. Rhoads, and will remain at St. Louis awhile.

IT is more than likely the Thompson Dean will be sold by the U. S. marshal, sheriff or somebody else at Fillmore City soon. So rumors says.

THE Iron City, from Huntington, is the only arrival we have to report. The Exchange and Fannie Tatum are due from Cincinnati to-day.

IT was the Ella Hughes, an upper Arkansas packet, that broke her shaft and returned to Little Rock. The Memphis packet Ella is all right.

THE Key West left Yankton for Fort Benton on the 7th; the Western on the 8th for Fort Buford, and the E. H. Durfee was to have left for Fort Benton yesterday.

CAPT. G. W. REED is superintending the construction of a row of five new houses on Fremont street, Allegheny, for Capt. D. S. H. Gilmore. Capt. R. may turn out an architect yet.

THE Fannie Tatum, in command of Capt. Geo. D. Moore, an old Pittsburgh boatman, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. Capt. Geo. W. Elwell, who was born on the Tatum last year, is in charge of the office.

ON the last trip down of the Minneapolis, she struck the bank at Fruitland with such force as to bend her bow brace and cause a small leak. She now carries a canvas thrown over her bow and hung down in front of her hull, to keep the water out while running against the current. The damage was slight, but it was a narrow escape.

A LATE New Orleans paper says: Capt. M. D. F. H. Brooks, who died Thursday, and was buried yesterday, was one of our old-time steam-boatmen between Nashville and the Crocent City. Capt. Brooks was aged sixty-five years, and the last packet he was in command of was the Iroquois, which ran previous to the war between this port and Na hville.

A MEMPHIS dispatch, under date of 8th, says: The local packets all came in to-day with good trips. For mid summer their business is quite lucrative. Capt. Nowland stopped off from the Ella last night to await the Gov garland. Harry W. Scott boarded the Morgan here this morning. Capt. C. H. Arther left for New Orleans to-day, having met with success in his capstan collections. Heavy rain fell here to-day. Several bridges across the Arkansas, Canadian and Red Rivers were destroyed by the recent freshets, and the railroads can not run over them in consequence.

SMITH & SHEPLER,

CELEBRATED

Feed Water Boiler Washer.

PATENTED FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

This Improved Heater and Washer has been approved by the National Board of Supervising Inspectors, in session February, 1876, and also by practical Engineers on the steamboats Whale, Borge, Seven Sons, Maggie Smith, Ironsides, and others.

J. B. SHERRIFF & SON,

Manufacturers,

68 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LEGAL.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of THOMAS LAWLESS, late of the 12th ward of the city of Pittsburgh, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties having claims against said estate are notified to present them duly proved for settlement, and all parties knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WM. P. THOMSON, }
D. S. FISHER, } Executors.
55d and 57d Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
PITTSBURGH, April 25, 1876. 623-W

Ellsworth Ave. Improvement.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are that in the New England and the Middle States partly cloudy and very warm weather will continue, with light and gentle southeast to southwest winds, slight changes in the barometer, and during the evening local thunder storms near the coast.

No Sunstroke.

The rumor which circulated yesterday afternoon that Miss Carrie Barbier, the daughter of N. Barbier (agent for Messrs. Musse mann & Co., in Louisville) had become sunstruck proved entirely groundless. The young lady is in the enjoyment of best health.

The War Cloud

The signs of the times seem to portend trouble in the near future in many parts of the globe, but peace will still achieve daily victories at the Boot and Shoe House of R. Taggart, No. 129 Federal street, in the fact that prices everywhere else must yield to the low figures charged by Taggart for boots, shoes and gaiters of excellence and neatness. There are some men in business who seem to be master of the situation and control their prices to accord with the time and the pockets of the people. This is Taggart's.

In Memoriam.

Died, Saturday evening, in Philadelphia, Mrs. SARAH E. EATON, wife of Prof. M. F. Eaton, and sister of the late Ormsby and Isaac Gregg, of this city.

Mrs. Eaton was a native of Pittsburgh, where she resided until her removal to Philadelphia, some eight years ago. In her youth she united with Trinity Episcopal Church, of which she was ever a devoted and consistent member. During her long illness of years, her great suffering was borne with the patience and resignation of a true Christian.

The sad announcement of her death will thrill the hearts of many with emotions of sorrow and regret at the loss of one endeared by her many virtues, her gentle loving presence and noble qualities of heart. It will also awaken pleasant memories of past years, when Mrs. Eaton, beloved by all who knew her, dispensed the bounties and hospitalities of her delightful home on the banks of the Monongahela, to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, while her heart and purse were ever open to the necessities of the poor and suffering.

To make others happy seemed the one great object of her life, regardless of the ingratitude received in some instances from those who had been the recipients of her most generous favors.

The homeless found with her a happy home. Through her bounty many to whom wealth was denied were aided in their otherwise helpless struggle for position and livelihood. By her the sorrows of the widow were lightened, and the griefs of the fatherless soothed. The chain that bound her to those she loved was bright as burnished gold; its brilliancy was ever enhanced by their sorrow and adversity—endeared, only by the love and devotion she ever manifested for her now grief-stricken and sorrowing husband, who, with her relatives, has the deepest sympathy of the community in their bereavement. MRS. LEVI WADE.

THE OLDEST PRINTER.

Sudden Death of Jesse Berlin.

On Monday evening at half-past eight o'clock, Jesse Berlin died at his residence in East Liberty, from disease of the heart. He was in his usual health at supper time, but shortly after was attacked and died in a few minutes.

He was the oldest printer in the city. He was born in Adams county, Pa., October 17, 1797, and came to Pittsburgh in 1801. He commenced to learn the printing trade with Edward Snead, in 1811. In 1817 he went to Greensburg, where he worked for Rev. Mr. Steck. In 1818 he returned to Pittsburgh and worked for J. B. Butler, at the corner of Chancery Lane and Third street, until Butler entered the army during the last war. Berlin then engaged with Johnson & Stockton, and remained with them and their successor, W. S. Haven, until he quit work in 1877. He was an unusually active, energetic and industrious man. The house in which he resided for years and finally died in at East Liberty, he erected with his own hands. The walls are made of concrete, and it was Berlin's custom to walk to work in the morning, reaching the city before the office was opened, work hard all day in operating hand presses on school books, such as "Cobb's Speller," "Western Calculator," etc., and then walk back home in the evening and work several hours more upon his house, mixing the mortar and moulding it entirely unaided. The house is octagonal in form, and is built after a model given by Horace Greeley. The neighbors used to laugh at Berlin, and say he would never get a house by such a method, but he persevered, and finally succeeded. Since he quit working, in '77, he wanted to go out West, where he had a brother living on a farm, but his wife, who is seventy-eight years old, was so much attached to the house, although the railroad runs within two or three feet of it, that she would not leave. He was universally respected by a very wide circle of acquaintances.

TARENTUM CAMP GROUND.

Meeting of the Lot Owners and Trustees Yesterday — Making Arrangements for Next Season's Association.

A meeting of the trustees and lot owners of the Pittsburgh and Tarentum Camp Meeting Association was held on the ground yesterday, a free car for their transportation having been furnished by the West Penn Railroad Company. After viewing the several sites it was decided to remove the stand and awning to the grove adjoining the burnt district, just upon the left of the entrance to the grounds. A number of new lots have been laid out immediately surrounding this portion of the grove, and most of them have been selected by the old lot owners as temporary building sites for the present. The removal of the stand and awning and the re-seating of the grounds was put in charge of a committee consisting of J. H. Nobbs, John Kennedy, E. P. McCall, John Holmes and J. H. Hemphill. About twenty-six lot owners decided to rebuild their cottages at once, and have them finished in time for occupancy during the meeting commencing on the 17th of August. Quite a number expressed their intention to be present at the meeting, but said they would defer rebuilding until next year. From present indications an average meeting may be expected in August. The usual committees on Railroads, Roads and Hacks were appointed. The proposition of the hackmen to carry daily passengers at twenty-five cents for the round trip, or fifteen cents for a single trip, with the exception of during the time intervening between the morning and Monday morning, when twenty-five cents a single trip for transient passengers will be charged, was accepted. The hotel will be open early in the month for the accommodation of all desiring to locate previous to the commencement of the meeting. During the fall the burnt district will be sown with grass and trees of rapid growth planted that, within a few years, it is possible that a new grove will spring up more beautiful and inviting than the one destroyed, thereby continuing and enhancing the popularity of Tarentum as a favorite place for camp meetings.

LOCAL FINANCES.

Condition of Allegheny City's Appropriations—The Troy Hill Improvement—Slow Taxes.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Finance Committee was held last evening, Mr. Slack presiding. Controller Brown submitted the following statement of the amount of money expended during the past six months, and the balance on hand in the different appropriations:

	Expended.	Balance on Hand.
Salaries	$ 15 690 80	$ 22,732 20
Interest	19,994 05	25,088 95
Fire Department	29,197 32	32,162 68
Printing	4,737 95	262 05
Streets	22,114 83	17,885 17
Wharves, &c	274 26	745 74
Surveys	674 75	1,825 25
Police	19,588 13	27,537 17
Contingent Fund	7,960 11	34,960 89
Water Works	24,490 70	25,509 30
Outstanding Warrants	238 68	644 48
Gas	10,841 04	9,158 96
Sinking Fund 4 per cent. Bonds	4,100 40	15,899 60
Interest on Wharf Bonds	997 50	962 50
City Property	2,123 45	8,876 55
Health	691 53	308 47
Temporary Loan	90,000 00	*30,000 00
Markets	214 25	85 75
Park Commission	6,828 70	6,171 30
Sinking Fund Water Bonds	5,040 00	9,960 00
Sinking Fund City Property Bonds	1,008 00	1,992 00
Sinking Fund Sewer Bonds	1,344 00	2,656 00
Total	$259,379 85	$245,459 32

*Deficiency.

The total amount of the appropriations was $474,839.17.

Messrs. McNaugher & Co. presented a claim for $1,310 12 for grading Willis street. It was referred to the Solicitor for examination. They also presented a bill of the city's assessment for the improvement of the Troy Hill road, amounting to $8,590 34. It was approved, and a resolution was ordered to be reported to Councils for its payment.

It was agreed to have a special meeting of the committee next Tuesday evening to hear Collector Stewart, of the Fifth ward, regarding the reason why he and his bondsmen are so slow in collecting and paying over the delinquent taxes of 1874.

The claims of Wm. Thaw and J. C. Kirkpatrick, for amounts due them on illegally collected assessments on Perrysville avenue, were ordered to be paid.

If the weather is too hot, and you desire not to bake your own bread, remember that bread made from the best flour that can be had, is sold by S. S. Marvin & Co., 18 Fifth avenue.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Last Night's Meeting of the Central Board—Matters Pertaining to the High School—South Side Music Teacher—Routine Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held last night, Mr. Nobbs presiding.

Mr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School reported as follows:

Enrollment for June—males 191; females, 255; total 446. Average attendance—males, 177; females, 235; total, 412. Received and filed.

Mr. C. A. Kehew, Secretary, reported warrants drawn as follows:

For salaries	$24,470 51
For Bills	620 70
Total	$25,091 21

Approved.

The Committee on Mute School reported the approval of a bill for stationary for $3.45.

The Committee on Evening Schools made a report, which was referred back to it for further examination.

The Committee on Printing reported the approval of bills amounting to $69.55.

The Finance Committee reported the amount in the treasury on July 11 as $19,977.49. The committee also reported the approval of bills amounting to $25.15. Report approved and bills ordered paid.

Mr. Harper, from the High School committee, made a lengthy report, speaking in high terms of the school. The committee, however, felt called upon to say that the elocutionary training, as shown at the Commencement exercises, was not so good, in their opinion, as it should have been.

The committee reviewed at length the recent examinations for admission to the High School. The report recalled the fact that last year the Board, in order to endeavor to remedy the "cramming" system for admission to the High School, ordered that Principals should give each pupil who desired admission a certificate stating *upon the honor* of the Principal that the pupil was worthy of admission to the High School. Several of the principals failed to send these certificates properly. Some struck out the words "on honor," and others simply certified that the pupil was worthy of examination. A detailed statement of the result of the examinations was also given. Its substance has before been published.

The committee recommended in view of the crowded condition of the High School that the Miller street school building be fitted up for the use of the Commercial Department of the High School. The committee believed that an addition should be erected to the High School building, but in the present financial depression would not recommend it. They further recommended that the candidates for admission to the High School be required to pass an examination in drawing, upon which they must have fifty per cent. The average of fifty-five per cent. in the other studies is retained. Two recommendations were that the pupils who refused to pass an examination in drawing be required to do so in September; also, that pupils hereafter be required to have proper certificates from Principals when applying for examination; also, that a training school be established in the High School, and a teacher be procured for the same; also, that a diploma in the Normal Department be considered equivalent to one year's teaching.

The last recommendation was not adopted; the one for a training school was laid over, and all the rest approved.

Prof. James N. Harrison, who was requested by the High School committee to assist in the examination of the class for graduation in the Normal Department of the High School, made a report which contained the following suggestions:

First. The city needs a normal school in the sense in which those who propose to enter upon the work of teaching may supplement their knowledge of that which they are to teach, and in so doing *learn the principles that underlie the art of teaching and formulate the methods that are to be used in the art.*

Second. To this end there should be an academic and professional course of study. The academic course should embrace mathematics, natural science, the English language, history, and philosophy, in all their departments. The professional course should include the laws of physical, intellectual, and moral growth; the history of education; analysis and classification of knowledge; principles and methods of teaching; theses and discussions, with criticisms and practice of teaching.

Third. As soon as practicable, the Normal School should be separate, distinct and independent of any other educational institution.

Fourth. There should be a sufficient number of training schools for the practice of teaching, and these schools should be of all the grades from the lowest to the highest. None but superior teachers should have charge of such schools so that the defects arising through the inexperience of the pupil teachers may be compensated by the superior excellence of the teachers having charge. The aim of these schools should be to enable the pupil teachers to associate and correctly apply to the actual work of the school room the principles learned in the Normal school.

The report was received and filed, and the thanks of the Board returned to the Professor for its labors.

The bond of the Shoe and Leather Bank as depositary was referred to the Finance Committee for examination.

Mr. Evans moved that the election of Mr Prosser over Mr. Huey as music teacher on the South Side be reconsidered.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Aughenbaugh then gave notice that his schools (Twenty-ninth ward) would elect their own teacher, and the Board could refuse to pay him if it so be desired. Mr. Huey, said he, had not been re-elected when it was the unanimous desire of the South Side that he should be. The Board utterly ignored the wishes of the people, and they now were inclined to let their feelings be known.

Mr McEwen appealed from the decision of the Chair, claiming that the election could be reconsidered.

Mr. Harper took the chair, and upon the question, "Shall the Chair be sustained?" a considerable amount of discussion, and a number of personal explanations took place. The decision of the Chair was sustained.

Mr. Aughenbaugh gave notice that he would bring up the matter at the next meeting. He was not satisfied.

The Board then adjourned.

CENTENNIAL JUDGES.

Arrival in the City of Expectoulists—Where They are Stopping, &c.

Mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE that the Centennial Judges, and a large number of other distinguished gentlemen, guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, would arrive during the day. The party reached the city about four o'clock last evening, and remained all night. There are about one hundred and thirty in the party altogether; all took supper at the Union Depot Hotel, but only fifty-three remained there all night, the balance finding another resting place, besides. Sixty-two stopped at the Seventh avenue House, and the remainder put up at the Monongahela.

Among those at the Union Depot Hotel were Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Victoria; Wm. Robt. Thomson, Centennial Commissioner, Jamaica; Dr. Ernest Fitesch, Austria; Dr. Le Bonte, Prof. G. F. Barker, Philadelphia; Baron Knifferj, Austria; Dr. Lange, German Empire; J. W. Schweidler, Commissioner, Prussia; Dr. Oscar Soloman, of the *Nat. Zeitung*, Berlin; Paul Liptay, *Hungarian Journal*, Hungary; Dr. L. Strahmann, Diplomatic Engineer, Austria; Capt. A. Vonder Howen, Imperial Russian Guard (artillery), Russia; Buckspatron Gottfried Berg, Germany; Dr. K. M. Thorndes, University Upsal, Sweden; Prof. Reuleaux, Commissioner General of the German Empire; Fr. Wencelides, Commissioner, Austria; Eugene Zelenkoff, Commissioner, Russia; General Saigo Tsukumichi, Japan; Count Fredrick Posse, Sweden; Count Fredrick Wachmeister, Sweden; Dr. G. M. Von Baumbauer, Commissioner, Holland; J. B. Halverson, correspondent of the *Morgenbladet*, Christiana, Norway; and a number of other distinguished persons from this and foreign countries.

At the Seventh Avenue Hotel were the following, among others:

England—Lord Charington, J. Mansel Brett, and Wm. Birley, also Dr. McHardy, of Scotland.

Russia—L. Nicholski, Dr. Wyoodzoff, and Nicola N. Petroff.

Germany—R. Wall, Dr. Otto Torrell, H. A. Daniell, Dr. Paul Greip and Dr. G. Seelhorst.

Turkey—L. Count Della Sala and T. Count Della Sala.

Italy—Francis Gelspitz.

France—Frederick Leduc, Rene Willet, Count Doety Wouring.

Spain—Count Del Donedis, Count Don Dana De Cortazar and Count Alvord Dela Gaddara.

General Gilbert, of Liberia, and many others.

Mr. G. Clinton Gardner, who has charge of the excursion, put up at the Monongahela House, as did also ten or twelve of the excursionists.

They leave this morning at 7 o'clock on a special train for the oil regions. From Oil City they will visit Erie, Buffalo and Niagara; coming back they will stop at Canandaigua, Watkins' Glen, Williamsport, Pittsburgh and Baldwin's Steel Works, near Harrisburg. They will reach Philadelphia again Saturday evening.

A life insurance policy in a company like the UNITED STATES, of New York, is better than an equivalent amount in gold. Gold may be stolen; but the policy is a sort of money-order, or to use to a rubber, and is a lien on firmly located funds. Palmer O'Neil, 66 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, the General Agent, is now arranging for local agents. sw

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Removal.

J. B. Reed & Co., jewelers (late of No. 68 Fifth avenue), have removed to No. 93 Market street, the store room of John Stevenson, deceased.

Jellies and Preserves.

Buy your Jelly Tumblers and Fruit Jars at J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'s, 189 Liberty street.

BREVITIE

····Billy Scharff received his new paper sculi Monday evening.

····The young Republicans of Mansfield are organizing a Hays and Wheeler club.

····This is the day of the Orangemen's parade in honor of the battle of the Boyne.

····Eleven of the teachers of the Third ward, Allegheny, have gone to the Centennial.

····The Allegheny Park Commission last evening approved bills to the amount of $97.

····Wm. Thomann *will* have a hearing at ten o'clock this morning before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny.

·····Very nearly two hundred dollars was realized by the Swickley *fete* Friday evening, for the benefit of the Homeopathic Hospital.

····The Allegheny County Prison Society met yesterday in the Christian Association rooms, Sixth avenue. Nothing of importance was transacted.

····Mrs. C. Crapser, a bride of three weeks, prompted by domestic infelicity, tried to commit suicide at Corry on Sunday by taking morphine.

····Alderman Thomas yesterday committed Mary Johnson to jail in default of bail for her appearance to answer a charge of perjury, preferred by Emma Scott.

····Several additional holes have been dug alongside the Howard street wall, in Allegheny, and in every case the wall was found to be short of the proper measurement.

····Gotlieb Bower, a German, was found dead in his bed at Sharpsburg yesterday morning. An inquest was held on his body by Justice Keil. Verdict of death from heart disease.

····Although the heat was still great yesterday, it was not so intense nor oppressive as on the two preceding days, and consequently there were not so many cases of sunstroke reported.

····The Republican headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, have been renovated and fitted up in excellent style. All the leading papers will be kept on file at the rooms.

····Elizabeth Dugan, residing in the Thirty-fourth ward, died suddenly Monday night during the storm. Justice Larkin held an inquest and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

····An Irish woman was arrested yesterday while endeavoring to pawn an Orangeman's valuable regalia. She claimed to have found it in the street, and as there was no evidence that she had stolen it, she was released.

····A fine spring of pure water recently made its appearance on Chestnut street, near Forbes. A large volume of clear, cold water continues to pour forth, and the denizens of that locality are greatly rejoiced thereat.

····There were seventy-nine deaths in the city last week, the largest number from any one disease was 12 caused by choleraic diarrhea. All the deaths were whites except two. The list is 41 greater than for the week preceding.

····The reporters of the afternoon papers interviewed Mr. Sol. Schoyer yesterday regarding Bob Grier. They failed to extract any information and accordingly had to republish what the GAZETTE contained yesterday morning.

····A Scranton rope walker advertises to dance a jig on a tight rope twelve feet from the ground, and with another rope around his neck and fastened to the limb of a tree, so that if he makes a mis-step he will dangle to death. Buy him a rope and let him experiment.

····Frank Denmarsh has received a proposition from Edward Hanlon, of Toronto, to row at that place for a purse of $500, Denmarsh to be allowed $50 for expenses. Denmarsh declines and offers Hanlon $75 for expenses to come here and pull for the same amount.

····The name of the girl who died near the Oakland car stables, was ascertained to be Mary Shaughnessy. She lived at the house of J. G. Taggart, corner of Fifth avenue and Bequest street. The Coroner's jury found that she died from the effects of excessive beating.

····The flag man at the Penn street crossing of the A. V. R. R. is out of time. He took a short nap on the hill above Twenty-eighth street, Monday evening, and while he slumbered, a $200 gold watch and chain were taken from him. It will give $20 for the return of the articles.

····Thomas Matrell, a civil engineer, was engaged Monday surveying the proposed incline at the Point Bridge, and was so overcome by the heat that he was removed to his home on Pride street. With care and proper treatment he has so far recovered as to be able to be about yesterday.

····Frankie Livingston, one of the demimonde, robbed Hattie Edmunds, Monday night, of a silk dress worth $120, and a gold watch and chain worth $80. Both were inmates of a Second avenue house. Frankie was arrested while making off with the articles, and she was yesterday jailed for trial by the Mayor.

····Jacob Renz died of congestion of the brain, superinduced by heat, in the house of Mrs. Bock, in Scott township, Monday evening. He was overcome by the heat while at work in the harvest field, and was removed to the house, where he died in a few hours afterwards. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from congestion of the brain rendered.

····*Semples' Ladies' Journal* for July is on our table, and is a rival for any of its predecessors. Its fashion department is well filled, containing a large amount of news interesting to ladies. The first page is occupied by likenesses of all our Presidents from Washington to Grant, while the sixth page is given up to fac simile illustrations of Centennial money.

····The body of an infant was found yesterday in the cellar of the house at the corner of Mulberry and Twenty-fifth streets, Twelfth ward, this city. It was wrapped up in an old skirt and concealed in a starch box, and was in an advanced state of decomposition. Lieut. McChesney took charge of the body and delivered it to the Coroner, who will investigate the matter.

····An employe of the Pittsburgh Gas Works, John Fitzpatrick, was found dead in his bed Tuesday morning. He had been at work Monday, and was found in bed at the corner of Beach alley and Madison street at five o'clock when he complained of suffering severely from the heat. He went to bed and in the morning was found dead. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from excessive heat was rendered.

····An alarm of fire from box 71 was struck about noon yesterday. It was caused by the discovery of flames between the houses of Henry Cartright and Henry George, situated on Penny street, above Thirty-fourth. The fire-fiend was silenced by a house owned and occupied by William Cleton. This last was not much damaged, but the other two are nearly ruined. They are damaged to the extent of $500 to $700 each. The furniture was mostly saved. No insurance.

····The Empire Quadrille band will hold their second annual picnic at Castle Shannon Grove Saturday afternoon and evening, the 15th inst. This is intended to be the grandest affair of the season. There will be a fox chase and donkey race in the afternoon, and as the quadrille band will furnish the music, and Christy and Henderson will call the figures, those who desire to trip the light fantastic toe will have an excellent opportunity of enjoying in that healthful and innocent amusement.

····Following is a list of the teachers elected by the Franklin District School Board, to serve during the ensuing year: D. C. Holmes, Principal. Grammar Department—Caroline S. Davis, Martha J. McCracken, Eliza J. Getty, Elizabeth D. Brown. Medium Department—Martha A. Coleman, Jennie M. Kinkead, Sarah A. Leech, Mary E. Hall, Annie Hutchinson. Primary Department—L. V. Jeffery, Josephine McDonald, Martha E. Hill, E. Montgomery, Ella Martin, Agnes Crooks.

····Henry Cotton, a teamster in the employ of Mr. Francis, a brick maker of Allegheny, was yesterday fined $20, by Mayor Phillips for cruelty to his animals. Cotton had charge of three fine horses attached to a coal wagon, and in pulling up Chartiers street, at the ferry landing, beat one of them so badly that it fell down. The agent of the Humane Society should look particularly after that piece of road. The drivers as a rule load with sixty-five bushels, instead of fifty, and when the sun strikes them imagine that they, and not the horses, suffer.

····A friend sends us two sheets of music, "*Little Sisters and Brightly Shining*," and "*Smile for Me Your Sweetest Smile*," the music of the former by W. Von Thilo, and of the latter by Ralph Roland. These pieces, as sung by George W. Harley, of Pittsburgh, Bickel, Weidman & Weatman's Minstrels, were received with great favor. The interest we take in the words of this music is not from special criticism, of which we are not capable, but because they are by our talented young townsman, Frank H. Wade, son of Mr. Levi Wade. We hope our young friend will meet with the encouragement due to his genius.

PERSONAL.

···Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, was the guest of Mayor McCarthy yesterday.

···Mr. R. A. Balph and wife, of this city, are stopping at the Reed House, Erie.

···Mr. John Earle, so it is said, will have charge of the Art Gallery during the coming Exposition on Smoky Island, August.

···It is said that Rev. B. F. Brooke, D. D., pastor of Christ M. E. Church, this city, has received a call from Cleveland.

···Dr. George P. Hays, of Washington College, has issued an address calling for a Presbyterian reunion at Shirt's grove, near Washington, on the 31st of August.

···At a meeting of the staff of St. Francis hospital, held recently, Henry H. Hahn, A. M., M. D., of North Lima, Ohio, was elected resident physician of the hospital for the ensuing year.

Elegance in Summer Suitings.

A rich display of summer suitings is open for the inspection of those who desire neatness and fashion in the class of goods, at the popular Merchant Tailoring House of Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, or those who prefer not to pay for the name of having a suit made to measure, can be accommodated with fashionable and durable ready-made suits that will bear comparison with those made to order in every respect, save one, viz. that of price, which is only about one-half of a measured suit.

Jelly Tumblers.

at J. P. SMITH, Son & Co's 189 Liberty street.

HEAVY SUMMER RAINS.

A Freshet at Glendale, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—A Life Destroyed and Property Damaged—Results of Monday Night's Storm.

About five o'clock last evening the authorities of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. received telegraphic dispatches notifying them that their road had been badly damaged at Glendale and Emsworth stations by heavy rains, and also that there had been some loss of life at the former place.

An engine with a number of repairmen was at once sent down to fix the road. The rumor of a flood at Glendale spread like wildfire throughout Allegheny City, and the extent of the disaster was greatly exaggerated, from six to twenty lives being rumored to have been lost. All kinds of reports in regard to the matter found pretty ready credence, as a very heavy rain had been going during the afternoon to pass northward of the city. The eastward bound trains did not arrive in Allegheny until nearly nine o'clock in the evening, and persons who came up on them reported that the rain had been very heavy at Glendale and Emsworth. At the former place, which is located in a narrow valley, about eight miles below Allegheny, the damage done by the water was the most serious. About a quarter of a mile above the railroad the run, which comes down the valley, is confined to a rather contracted space, and at this point is situated a house which was occupied by a Mr. Trampe and his family. When the rain began to fall heavily the run swelled over its banks and began to sweep the pig pen belonging to Mr. Trampe, and which was close to the stream. At this time Mrs. Trampe ran out and endeavored to save the pigs from being carried off, but the water rose so rapidly that she was knocked down, and before help could arrive was herself swept on down towards the river and drowned. We were unable to learn whether or not her body had been recovered. Deceased was a young and hard working woman. She leaves a husband and three children. The family were living upon and working the property of Mr. Gottlieb Ludwig, of this city.

At the railroad culvert the run became very much swollen. It broke over its banks and damaged the surrounding property considerably. A frame sawmill and carpenter shop owned by James Graham, was lifted off its foundation and carried to one side. Great excitement was created in the neighborhood by the heavy lighting and rain.

Emsworth the rain poured down very heavily and some damage was done. A part of the stone railroad culvert over the run at this point was so badly damaged that but one of the tracks across it could be used.

Monday Night's Storm.

The thunder storm that passed over the city Monday night did considerable damage, not so much from water—though torrents fell during the limited time of the continuance of the storm—as by the lightning. We note the following chapter of accidents:

A barn belonging to the Hays' estate, in Mifflin township, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, along with a quantity of hay and grain and a number of cattle owned by a Mr. Little. Insured in the Delaware Mutual for $300.

Another barn in the same township, belonging to Mr. West, was destroyed.

'Squire Burford's residence, on St. Clair street, Mt. Washington, was struck, a portion of the roof destroyed, and the building set fire to. The rain fortunately quenched the flames.

Andrew Strain's residence in the Twenty-ninth ward, was struck and set fire to, but the fire was put out before much damage was done.

Mrs. Dugan, a resident of the Thirty-third ward, and sister-in-law of Mr. P. Foley, died from nervous prostration produced by fright at the storm.

The Birmingham covered bridge was struck by lightning in two places, doing but little damage, however. A foot passenger on the bridge at the time was struck by the electricity, but was not seriously injured.

The stable in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Kirsch, Mt. Oliver, was struck and blown to the ground. A valuable cow perished in the flames. This building was insured for $150 in the Mt. Oliver Insurance Company.

The roof and chimney of N. J. Keller's store and residence on Carson street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, were shattered by the lightning.

A frame dwelling house in Lawrenceville, St. Clair township was struck and burned to the ground. The owner's name is not known.

The residence of Mr. Borfitt, corner St. Clair and Sycamore streets, Eighth ward, was struck and the chimneys and a large portion of the roof destroyed.

A house in Allentown was struck and totally destroyed by fire.

A dam on Big Sewickley creek, at Fair Oaks station, belonging to M. Stoner, Esq., was washed out and other property destroyed.

On the South Side an enormous quantity of dirt was washed into the streets in some places. Wylie and Webster avenues in the city were well cleaned, and the mud deposited upon the lower streets. Several were hurt, and a number of cellars were filled with water. The lightning also struck a quantity of trees, flag poles, &c.

THE BOUNTY BILL.

Meeting of Soldiers—A Permanent Organization Formed.

A meeting of the surviving soldiers of the late war, from Allegheny county, was held in the Select Council chamber last evening for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, appointed at a former meeting.

The meeting organized by calling J. D. Ramsey to the chair, and appointing F. H. Dyer Secretary.

The Secretary then read the report of the committee as follows:

The Committee on Permanent Organization report the following list of officers:

President—A. J. Pentecost.

Vice Presidents—General J. Bowman Swetland, Capt. J. N. Morris, John Barr, W. B. Waldwin, W. S. Haslett, John McGrath, Robt. Taggart, W. C. Cooke, Col. D. L. Smith, Crosby Gray, J. A. McLaughlin, Genl. Chas. Barnes, Eli. Corbley, John F. Hunker, Capt. Stonglon, Jno. K. Barbour, Col. Roseman Bell, Capt. D. King, Jas. Martin, Geo. Spangler, Jas. A. Thomas, W. H. Graham, W. Gibson Miller, Jas. Gracey, Wm. Morgan, Capt. Gus. Braun.

Secretaries—F. H. Dyer, B. Coll.

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. Hemphill, of the committee, stated that it was understood that John H. Kerr, Esq., and Captain J. S. Haymaker would address the meeting on the subject for which it had been called to consider, the proposed monthly bill. All of these gentlemen being present, Major Dennison was called upon and addressed the meeting. He thought, as a matter of justice to the soldiers of '61 and '62, the bill should pass. They had gone out at the height of their manhood, leaving lucrative situations, without hope of any other reward than their country's gratitude and the eleven dollars per month then paid, and could only receive $200 bounty if they had served the full time. Right here, he would say, they had received large local bounties received $300 bounty.

Thos. McGraw, J. S. Haymaker, Esq., Capt. Braun, Capts. Barbour, McMunn and others addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned to meet Tuesday evening the 18th inst.

A PARTIAL BENEFACTION.

A Masterpiece of Mechanical Skill and Ingenuity — A Desideratum Supplied.

Many long years were spent by the ancients in a fruitless search for the fountain of youth, which at last was supposed to have been discovered in Florida, but which in reality was reserved to be invented and produced for the benefit of mankind by the water in the erection of a pump in the West Park, drawing from the bosom of Mother Earth the coolest, freshest and purest of thirst-quenching beverages. Crusaders must hail it as a most effective worker in the cause of temperance, while the toper will often prefer a swig from its nozzle to a glass of brandy or rum. Hereafter, the soliloquy of the "Town Pump" will be changed so as to read, of the "Park Pump." Up to present writing it has not had the influence upon the fair sex, usually ascribed to pumps, viz.: that of congregating them in its vicinity for the purpose of gossip about their next neighbors' bonnet, but many a bucket-pitcher and jar seen wending their way to be replenished from its truthful source, and the time must come when its memory will be as dear to many as the old "Oaken Bucket" which hangs in the well. Only a few words tell to those who have not seen this joy forever—what it is. It is formed of cast iron, is seven feet high, and surmounted by a small basin, which is supplied by water from the city mains. The waste water from the overflow of this basin falls into another basin 28 inches in diameter, into which also flows three streams of cool, clear water, through three silver-plated nozzles, which is drawn from a depth of 27½ feet by means of a handle. The pump rests on a stone base six feet square and within it, and parallel with the spring water nozzle is a continuous stream of city water. The pipe between the pump and vein of water was driven down to the fresh water by Mr. Edward Bourne, the Plumber and Gas Fitter, No. 45 Market street, and to whose personal supervision, judgment and good taste the public are indebted for this useful and ornamental addition to the Park. Mr. Bourne, whose reputation is unsurpassed and whose skill in mechanics is second to none, has, we have incidentally learned, on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition, improved bath and wash tubs, superior to anything ever produced in this line, samples of which can be seen at his room, No. 45 Market street.

Fruit Jars and Jelly Tumblers.

Something entirely new in the above line at J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.'S No. 189 Liberty street.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the CONVERTIBLE LIFE POLICY of the *United States Life Insurance Company* of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by

J. PALMER O'NEIL, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

B. A. Elliott & Co., bankrupts, city. Order made for a hearing at Erie, on the 19th inst., to inquire whether the resolution of composition has been passed according to law.

Barcnoft et al. vs. Geo. Henderson & Sons, debtors. Lawrence county. Debtors filed an answer denying acts of bankruptcy, etc., an order made directing debtors to file a schedule of debts and names of creditors.

Harbaugh, Matthews & Owens, bankrupts, city. Assignee's supplemental report of sale of certain stocks confirmed absolute.

Frazier Brothers, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing on the 25th inst.

C. A. McGonigle, bankrupt, Cambria county. Appraisement of property set apart by the assignee to the bankrupt, confirmed absolute, and assignee's report of the sale of incumbent's real estate confirmed nisi.

Othello Sneath, executor, &c., vs. Ferdinand Maex, debtor, Cambria county. Said debtor adjudged a bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Brotherline.

Ferdinand Mark, bankrupt, Cambria; adjudged a bankrupt.

Court Brevities.

THE Orphan's Court will be in session today, to complete some unfinished business, after which it will stand adjourned until the expiration of the heated term.

RECORDER RICHARDSON is of the opinion that the present rates charged for searching and certifying to the records are not enough when the mercury stands at 100°.

THE will of the late Samuel McKee, of Oakland, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. The executors are Miss McKee, a daughter, and Daniel McKee, a son. The will is dated May, 1875.

THE President of the Board of County Commissioners and the County Controller continue to indulge in their accustomed jangles and disagreements, notwithstanding the high temperature. Their morning wrangles usually result in the pair dining together.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted in the United States District Court yesterday, by the District Attorney, against F. & E. Drake, of Union City, Erie county, Pa., and D. D. Franklin, of Corry, Pa., for a violation of schedule "A" of the stamp act, which requires that stamps shall be affixed to the packages, or a formula of the mixture be published in the papers. The defendants are manufacturers of patent medicines, and it is alleged that they neglected to comply with the law.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Victory for the St. Louis Red Sox.

The Alleghenys and St. Louis Red Stockings played at Union Park yesterday afternoon. As shown by the score the game was not a particularly fine one. The home club met with a reverse. This is the score:

ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.	RED STOCKINGS.	O.	R.
Junkin, 3 b	2	0	Collins, c f	2	2
Hamm, c f	5	0	Redman, s s	4	1
Quest, 2 b	3	2	Croft, 1 b	5	1
Rocap, r f	3	1	Galvin, p	2	1
Galvin, 1 f	4	0	Morgan, r f	3	1
McKelvey, p	3	1	Battin, 2 b	2	1
Hagan, p	3	1	Magnor, l f	2	1
Wilkinson, 1 b	2	2	Gleason, 3 b	2	2
Lane, c	2	1	Dolan, c	3	2
Total	27	8	Total	27	12

Innings....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Alleghenys....0 0 0 5 0 2 1 0 0—8

Red Sox.....2 3 3 0 0 0 2 2—12

Alleghenys—Three passed balls, no earned runs, 1 base hits, and 13 fly catches. Red Stockings—Five passed balls, 4 earned runs, 18 base hits, 7 fly catches and 1 missed fly.

St. Louis—Browns 2, Hartfords 0. Cincinnati—Mutuals 8, Cincinnatis 3. Chicago—Bostons 7, Chicago 18. Louisville—Athletics 2, Louisville 6.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Anxiety Concerning Gen. Crook's Command.

Some Fresh Details Concerning Custer's Last Battle—The Horrors of the Fight—Reminiscences of Custer.

No Late News from Crook.

OMAHA, July 11.—Up to noon to-day there has been no confirmation of the painful rumor that since the fall of Custer the Indians turned on Crook and destroyed his command, including himself. The officers at military headquarters say such a calamity is possible, though not probable, as Crook's well known abilities and good-sized force will enable him to prevent it. If beaten at all, it is by overwhelming numbers. His late fight on the Rosebud is, in the light of recent events, considered a victory.

The Last Heard From Crook.

SALT LAKE, FORT FETTERMAN, July 11.—The last word